THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 202

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Cecil Has Arms Forcing Plan

Henderson Finds Reluctance

Reich Protestants Vote Union

Mollisons Win in a Crash

W. E. C. Reaches Silver Accord

Howe Would Halt Kidnaping

VISCOUNT CECIL, famous fighter for a permanent peace, today discloses his unique scheme for forcing the hesitating nations into a disarmament pact. As he himself outlines on this page, he would end the bickering and postponements of the Disarmament Conference by having any leading nation come forward with a general agreement for reducing arms and every delegate in the conference be asked for a straight "aye" or "no" vote. A fair agreement, Lord Cecil declares, is easy to arrive at. The power of his plan lies in this: A vote against its immediate adoption would brand a nation as voting against disarmament. And there is one position into which no nation would today allow itself to be placed—It could not face the world as actually a disarmament foe.

* * *

¶ London hears Arthur Henderson, back from European capitals as a "one-man disarmament conference," report reluctance of the nations to immediate cutting. In the forefront of the difficulty is the inability of France and Germany to appreciate each other's position. France demands that Germany abandon upbuilding of martial atmosphere as well as machine before it will reduce to anything like equality. Germany wants France to destroy aggressive weapons at once. Henderson could not bring Premier Daladier and Chancellor Hitler together—But he did find that the four-power "no more force" pact is cementing peace.

* * *

¶ Germany's Protestants vote by a substantial majority in favor of one united Reich evangelical church. Thus the plan of the German Christians as proposed by Chancellor Hitler comes into force and the 400,000 elders elected will name the members of a national synod to bring the Protestant branches into close cooperation with the Government. The Chancellor precedes the election with a strong radio appeal, declaring the state does not propose to interfere in questions of faith, dogma or teaching—But he asks not toleration, but support by the church for the new state.

* * *

¶ The world mourns with James and Amy Johnson Mollison over the crack-up of their plane at Stratford, Conn., after flying from Pendine, Wales. But it rejoices with them in that neither suffers serious injury. Exhaustion of fuel brings them down out of the night sky to an unexpected field. The first lap on the projected London-New York-Baghdad-London flight makes air history. Repairers will attempt to fit the injured plane to go on. Meanwhile Amy Johnson Mollison comes out of a long sleep in a hospital and shows that she is of the stuff that laughs at mishaps and goes on—She calls for hairdresser and manicurist at once.

* * *

¶ The World Economic Conference reaches one of the most important commodity agreements in history. Crowning the long efforts of Senator Key Pittman, T. V. Soong and Sir George Shuster, the status of silver is definitely fixed for four years. The nations which are large producers or large holders of the white metal agree to limit the amount that reaches the market. India's willingness to cease its huge dumping makes the agreement possible. Silver cannot yet be included in monetary reserves—But Canada, South America, Australia, the Far East and America reap benefits at once.

* * *

¶ The Washington Government is determined to stamp out the crime of kidnaping in the United States. Col. Louis Howe, secretary to the President, tells a radio audience that the Department of Justice will now act instantly anywhere that an abduction occurs. He says the department has found that so far there is no organized national kidnaping ring. The crimes have been by local criminals with personal knowledge of their victims. But if ransom is paid the bands will quickly unite in a powerful ring. He asks of every citizen this aid—However menaced, pay kidnapers no cash.

* * *

¶ Elliott Roosevelt, divorced by the Nevada speed mill on Monday, marries Miss Ruth Googins of Fort Worth, Texas, on Saturday night. His sister attends the bride. No statement covering the event is issued by the 22-year-old groom's parents from the White House, to the disappointment of millions of quietly thinking Americans. Marriage, an imperfect institution, is still no mere hit or miss triviality. It is the best form the centuries have taught aspiring human beings—They do not admire to see its traditions flaunted in high places without some explanation.

* * *

¶ General Balbo, air hero, says to Wiley Post, air hero: "Your feat will never be equaled." But poor Post moans back: "Oh, I should have done it in five days!" Both big men—Yes?

Mollisons Reach U. S., Crash; Fog Delays Balbo's Take-Off

British Fliers Shaken Up, Plane Wrecked—Post Wins World Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Three stirring chapters in the epoch-making chronicle of aviation, each recording notable progress in man's mastery of time and space, were being written here today at Italy's air armada, poised for its hazardous return to Orbetello, awaited only reports of improved atmospheric conditions along the New England coast for its take-off.

As thousands crowded Floyd Bennett Airport to shout bon voyage to the Italian fleet of the air, the city prepared to welcome the famous flying Britons—Captain and Mrs. James Mollison—who are expected to fly here this evening from Bridgeport, Conn., where they crashed last night just 60 miles from their American goal after a safe crossing of the Atlantic from east to west.

Mingling with the acclaim to them will be the city's official welcome to Wiley Post after his breath-taking circuit of the globe in 7 days, 18h. 45m. in a flight whose technical importance is of the firt significance to aviation.

Mussolini's aerial navy, commanded by Gen. Italo Balbo, was "all set" to lift from the waters of Jamaica Bay at 9 a. m., with all hands aboard awaiting the signal.

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Wiley Post Makes Visit to Mollisons

By the Associated Press

New York, July 24

WILEY POST made a secret journey last night to offer his congratulations on their flight and his sympathy for their injuries to Capt. and Mrs. James A. Mollison, who crashed near Bridgeport, Conn., after a flight from Europe.

The world flier left by automobile late last night, spent some time with the Mollisons in the hospital, and got back here about 5 o'clock this morning.

He made the journey secretly because he wanted the call to be purely personal and without any fanfare of public attention. News of it leaked out because he was recognized in White Plains and other places he passed through on his way to Bridgeport.

Shirt Industry In Survey Shows How Wages Lack

Less Than 5 Cents an Hour in Some Places—Model for Corrective Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24 — The type of sweatshop conditions that the Administration's recovery program is designed to correct were pictured today in a survey of the shirt industry made by the Department of Labor, disclosing that wages in some instances fell below 5 cents an hour.

The survey is the first of a series which the Department of Labor hopes to undertake in coöperation with state and industrial groups. The women's bureau, bureau of labor statistics, conciliation service and the children's bureau took part in the study which was completed in record time.

Half of the workers studied earned less than $7.40 in a busy week in the early summer of this year. The highest earnings in the nine states covered were found in New York State. The average earnings for women who constitute the bulk of employees in the industry was 10 to 30 cents lower than the average for both men and women.

Especially noted was the recent shift of the shirt industry away from New York and into Pennsylvania and Connecticut and away from the big cities into small country towns and rural districts. The exodus was motivated partly by a desire to escape labor troubles, partly to seek cheaper labor and partly to take advantage of lower rents and even rent-free buildings offered by chambers of commerce, it was found.

"The median weekly earnings found in these country districts averaged just about half those paid in the towns and large cities. That those earnings diminish with the size of the community is shown conclusively by the fact that half of the women workers in rural places earned less than $4.30 a week; in places where the population ranged from 2500 to 10,000, half earned less than $5.50. In towns with 10,000 to 50,000 population, earnings averaged $7.90, and in cities over 50,000, the median weekly wage was $8.20.

"The median hourly earnings, obtained for 14 plants in four states, were 17 cents an hour. Of 2824 workers, all women, there were 24 who earned less than 5 cents an hour, while at the top of the scale were 40 who earned 35 cents and over an hour. In Pennsylvania the median was 15 cents, in New Jersey 19 cents, in Connecticut 17 cents.

"Most of the p'nts visited were found to be busier than they had been for the past year or two. In a few cases plants were working overtime, hours ranging up to 57½ a week. The earnings of those working longer did not increase with the amount of time worked. Many of those working from 40 to 47 hours earned as much or in some cases more than those working 48 hours or over."

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Things Present

Well! So even the youngsters are getting code-minded! Let parents ponder the editorial "A Letter From Camp."

The Casual Day makes its second appearance on the Editorial page. Your comments are invited.

Ralph Bergengren is back on the Children's page with "Little Cat."

How a farmer handles a swarm of bees is explained in today's Betty Bee episode on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page (with its Puppets series), the Home Building and Gardening page (with its Hobbies column), and another Number Puzzle.

Roosevelt on Air, To Open Drive For Pay Rise, Hour Cut

Speaks to Nation Tonight and to Governors Tomorrow

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—President Roosevelt's recovery efforts concentrated mainly on three main fronts today.

Mr. Roosevelt himself put the finishing touches on the radio address which he will deliver tonight, launching the nation-wide campaign in support of the new universal code for higher wages and shorter hours.

Grain experts and board of trade officials met with Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to consider methods for stabilizing the price of farm commodities. Deep national interest attached to the meeting, as it was the first chance to watch the effect of the anti-speculation restrictions imposed on the markets last week. The markets were closed to futures trading Friday and Saturday. On Saturday the closing prices of last Thursday were set as the minimum for trading until further notice, with fluctuations limited to 5 cents a bushel.

In the third place, the regular activities of Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, in the hearing of proposed special codes for individual industries, was pushed forward rapidly today; the shipbuilders, woolen textile and the petroleum producers' codes being the matters chiefly affected.

Dern Casts Bombshell

While President Roosevelt today completed the radio appeal which he will deliver to the nation tonight to support the National Recovery Act, Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, was warning the Governors' Conference at Sacramento, Calif., that if the act does not achieve its purpose, the Administration may call a constitutional convention to revamp the whole structure of the American form of government.

"If these clouds gather once more," said Mr. Dern, "no other Democratic course will be open to us but the calling of a constitutional convention to allow economic planning on a more effective national scale. But there may not be time for it in such a crisis. It is important, therefore, that we begin to think about this peril."

Mr. Dern intimated that the Administration might call a constitutional convention also if the Supreme Court threw out the National Recovery Act on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

Mr. Dern announced that he had been sent to the Governors' Conference at Mr. Roosevelt's own request, to discuss the relationship of the federal to the state governments. The present relationship was often unsatisfactory, he declared, and consisted in "muddling along," and expecting the Supreme Court to hold whatever emergency legislation was passed by Congress as constitutional.

"Perhaps instead of expecting the Supreme Court, as Mr. Dooley said, 'to follow the illicition returns,' we ought to respect it for doing its duty," Mr. Dern continued, "and turn our attention to the fact that the economic and social problems are more—shall I say appallingly—na-

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First Chicago Fair Takes Second Place

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24—When the 5,862,152d world's fair visitor went through the gates of a Century of Progress at 3:35 p. m. yesterday, a record was set.

The 1933 fair had caught up with and overtaken the first Chicago world's fair of '93 in attendance, although the first fair began a month earlier.

The attendance figures were given out today by the staff of a Century of Progress, who said they were highly pleased with the record made yesterday. For 15 consecutive days, the number of visitors has exceeded 100,000 daily.

Hitlerist Faction Wins Protestant Church Elections

Chancellor Puts Unity of Reich First in Radio Appeal to Voters

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 24—Results of the Evangelical Church election, so far announced, show two things:

First, the German Christians (government party) have gained such an overwhelming majority in general as to render its ultimate victory assured, unless any quite unexpected developments should occur in later contests. Thus, National Socialist influence in Protestant church affairs becomes dominant.

The second factor is that never before has such intense interest been taken in any such church contest, nor has at any one time so large a proportion of the Protestant community recorded its votes. The elections were conducted in an orderly manner.

Variance in Majorities

In Berlin the German Christians claim an average majority of 66 per cent. In Munich and Nuremburg the same has occurred. In Brunswick where there were two rival lists, the opposition withdrew its list altogether after hearing a radio address given by the Reich's Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, on Saturday night.

It is noticeable that in Neukoelln, one of Berlin's chief labor quarters, the German Christians' majority was as high as 6 to 1. In the Rhineland industrial center of Essen on the other hand, where there was a joint list of candidates, the German Christians have obtained what appears to have been little more than a bare majority of seats. In the Baltic port of Stettin German Christians have polled 9209 votes to 5123.

Chancellor Hitler in his radio speech spoke with intense earnestness in favor of the German Christians.

Hitler Outlines Policy

The state, he said, had nothing to do with questions of faith, dogma or religious teaching. These belonged entirely to the churches. The state took the churches under its protection. But just as the state could not be indifferent to religious events of the t··· neither could the churches be indifferent to political happenings.

The Roman Catholic Church, Herr Hitler continued, had clearly shown it understood the position he had the greatest desire for a similarly definite settlement with the Evangelical Church. Such a settlement, he said, presupposes that in place of the present numerous Evangelical bodies there should arise one united Reich Evangelical Church.

It was also necessary, he held, that Evangelical Church communities should be united among themselves since a strong state could only give its support to such religious formations as were them-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Open Country Ring Free of Buildings To Girdle London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London will be surrounded by a "Green Girdle" free from buildings, if proposals of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee are carried into effect.

The intention is not merely to provide playing fields and open spaces, but to preserve a ring of open country to check "the further expansion of London by the continued accretion of building around the fringe of the central built-up area."

Greater London already covers an area of nearly 700 square miles. Factories have drifted into it, which many consider should have been diverted towards older manufacturing districts farther south, and suburbs have been allowed to trail off into the fields, until the city has reached a size at which planning can be applied to it only with the utmost difficulty.

Proposals of the committee lie in the arbitrary preservation of a broad stretch of country, reaching along the northern slope of the North Downs, beside the River Darent to the Thames and the valleys of the Colne and the Mole; along the hills by Bushey Heath and Chipping Barnet and round again, by Epping Forest and Havering Park to the North Downs. Outside this girdle, if the proposals are carried out, development will take the form of comparatively self-contained units, satellite towns, industrial or residential, or both.

Peace Negotiations Indicated in China

PEIPING, China, July 24 (AP)—Increasing optimism prevailed today concerning the tense situation in Chahar Province and the threatened war between forces of the Nanking National Government and the weary but patriotic followers of the independent Chinese General, Feng Yu-hsiang.

Although the opposing armies—more than 50,000 nationals and Feng's "Peoples' anti-Japanese army"—were but five miles apart today, there was no sign of hostilities.

Feng's determination to fight and the public's support of his cause seemed to have cooled, and the leader appeared to be more inclined to negotiate for peace. The Nanking Government's dispatch of troops into Chahar and its threats of firm measures against the marshal seem to be effective.

Cecil Asks Powers to Shackle Militarists In Sanctions of Arms Limitation Treaty; Would Refuse Exports From Pact Violator

Finds Europe Delaying Steps Essential to Political Peace

By VISCOUNT CECIL

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The situation in Europe does not improve. It is true there are some signs of increased trade. But they are not very distinct. They may foreshadow a real economic revival. Everyone hopes they do. But they may be only a flash in the pan destined to be extinguished as has unhappily occurred with such movements in the last few months. Meanwhile the political situation is certainly no better.

The Economic Conference has not failed. But it is making very little progress and so far in its deliberations no government has shown that kind of will to succeed which drives an enterprise of this kind forward in spite of difficulties and even dangers.

No doubt every delegation would profess a desire that the conference should come to some agreement which would be a real contribution toward the solution of the economic problem.

But in practice no country is prepared to risk the slightest interference with the economic vested interests of any group of its citizens, and so long as that kind of nationalism—or poltroonery—continues there is very little probability of any substantial success. In disarmament the position is almost as bad.

It may have been right to have an adjournment until the middle of October. But the only possible defense for such a discouraging decision is that those best able to judge thought there was no possibility of advance before then. Perhaps they are right, and no doubt the chances of a settlement are very much less than they were a year ago.

Then indeed there did seem a real opportunity for an agreement on a policy which would have meant a serious installment of international disarmament. But the tide was not taken at the flood and it has now ebbed a long way.

Meanwhile we are asked to believe once more in conversations. I wish my faith were equal to it. But I cannot see what "conversations" are to do. Why should it be imagined that statesmen will suddenly become more reasonable than they have been?

I should have thought that experience has shown that the only advances that had been made were the result of public action, of definite and open propositions which had to be refused or accepted. No government is prepared to take the responsibility of bringing the conference to failure.

That is the great "bull point" for those who are anxious to secure international disarmament. All that is necessary, therefore, for success is for some Government, preferably belonging to one of the more important countries, to put forward a reasonable scheme, not conceived so as to involve disproportionate reductions for all other countries, but taking account, as far as possible, of the interests and even the prejudices of everyone.

It is not really as difficult as it sounds. Indeed, a more courageous version of the British scheme would probably do. Then it should be put before the general commission and the members should be asked to vote "aye" or "no" on each proposition contained in it.

I believe that a result would in

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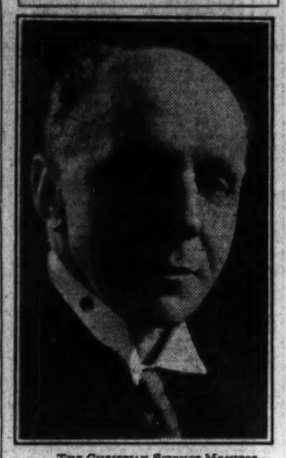
Peace Advocate



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Associated Press From Underwood

Viscount Cecil

Hoped Trade Meetings Would Open Way for Genuine Progress

Education Saved From Shears By Late Legislature

Massachusetts Lawmakers Stand Firm on Schools Issue

Relief without impairing the tools of government is seen today as the extraordinary achievement of the 148th Massachusetts Legislature, which prorogued Saturday. This "do something" legislature carried out the objectives laid down by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in his inaugural and has left a contented State Board of Education, an almost unique achievement for 1933.

The fury of governmental economy did not strike education in the State that harbors Harvard University. Plans to eliminate teachers' training schools and to reduce state aid to high schools were abandoned. This constitutes a splendid tribute to the legislators of the State, Mr. Frank W. Wright, assistant commissioner of education, said today.

Vividly illustrative of the Commonwealth's determination to push forward with constructive state services despite economy hysteria, was its act Saturday night in overriding the Ways and Means Committee and voting a three-man crime commission. Neither the schools nor law and order have been permitted to suffer because the stock market blew up.

The committee had threatened to make abortive a thorough check on law enforcement in the State by refusing appropriations. The Legislature voted $10,000 to put teeth in the commission, thwarted efforts to delimit its powers and has left the way open by which it can use the $100,000 in the Governor's contingent fund.

During the second longest session recorded in Massachusetts, the General Court enacted 372 acts and 52 resolves. The Governor approved 369 acts and 50 resolves, with the Legislature overriding his vetoes on three other acts and one resolve.

The consensus is that the Legislature avoided the pitfalls of short-sighted statesmanship into which so many legislatures have fallen, and has met the problems of the slump without slashing away essentials of government. To relieve cities, municipalities have been permitted to borrow on tax titles, additional

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Tax-Exempt Homes Proposal Urged for National Adoption

Montana Official Would Extend Aid Toward Unencumbered Home Ownership Free From All Liens and Attachments and Also Unmortgageable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont.—In the hope of making absolute security for the American home a part of the "new deal" of the present Administration, a plan is being prepared here looking toward freedom from taxation and immunity from liens of all kinds for property used as a home.

This revolutionary scheme, developed on the ideal that a home once acquired should be permanently insured against loss, is being sponsored by Mr. I. M. Brandjord, commissioner of state lands and investments for Montana, who has had a hand in several other important pieces of legislation.

Mr. Brandjord hopes to have his project introduced in the next session of Congress, believing it must be made a federal issue to accomplish its purpose.

The idea of exempting the home from taxation, which is one of the basic features of the plan, is not entirely new, Mr. Brandjord declares, but other features, such as making it impossible to place a mortgage on a home once the home has been acquired in full ownership, he declares to be entirely new.

To accomplish absolute security for the home, Mr. Brandjord urges, government "must extend well-planned aid toward actual, full, unencumbered home ownership; make the home exempt from taxes of all kinds; make it legally impossible to place a mortgage on it, or to hypothecate or pledge it in any manner whatsoever for the payment of debts; make it legally exempt from liens of all kinds, and from attachment, judgment and execution."

Such a plan, he admits, cannot be put into complete operation overnight, but may require 10 years of gradual development; however, the time to begin was never more propitious, he adds, considering the other things being attempted in the "new deal."

Mr. Brandjord makes it plain, of course, that the provisions against mortgaging and otherwise encumbering the home would apply only after it had been fully acquired, and that aid in acquiring homes, either from the Government or building and loan associations, still would be necessary.

"It would, however, be a crude blunder to calculate the value of home security in the terms of dollars alone," he points out. "The reaction on the life of each person of the family so protected would have more subtle values which cannot be calculated in cash. It would give to the old folks a sense of security in their declining years which they do not now enjoy. It would add to the freedom, the dignity and the richness of their lives. It would give them the opportunity and incentive to do useful productive work under conditions of the fullest freedom."

Moscow Writer Vies With Dr. Johnson In Humorous Russian Dictionary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—It was Dr. Samuel Johnson who set the fashion of giving highly subjective definitions in a dictionary. So, being annoyed with some of his countrymen who emphasized their patriotism he set down as the equivalent for patriotism "the last refuge of the scoundrel."

A writer in the Soviet humorous newspaper, Crocodile, who probably never heard of Dr. Johnson, conceived the same idea of offering a series of definitions which cast some light on some of the peculiarities and hardships of Soviet daily life. The more significant items in his list are as follows:

A—A popular street car line in Moscow. It differs from other lines inasmuch as the crowd of passengers hanging on completely hides the sign.

Autobus — Greatly resembles a street car. It is just a bit more difficult to hang on; but it is very easy to arrive late at work.

B—Also a street-car line. See "A."

Canalization (Sewage)—Has nothing to do with Venetian canals.

Heating—There are several types—steam, electric and stove. At times there is no heating at all, when fuel is lacking as a result of the negligence of the house management.

House Building Coöperative—Most of these only register members. In their spare time they sometimes build houses. Building coöperatives should not be mistaken for house managements which deliberately demolish houses.

Lighting—Chiefly electric. Lights, but doesn't heat. And often doesn't even light.

Metro (subway)—Still in construction. Will be a benefit for two reasons. It will be a poor excuse for being late at work and you cannot hang onto the steps.

Sidewalks — That section of the street where no one can walk, because it is full of holes.

Telephone — Hello, Central! Central? Central? . . . Out of order!

V—Also a street-car line. This is becoming tedious.

Ventilation — Something that is absent in all moving-picture theaters.

Water-pipes — Missing in upper stories of apartment houses.

Silver Compact Limits Supply Put on Market

London Accord Initialed by Eight Nations, Setting Notable Precedent

Extends Four Years

Major Holders of Metal and Producers Agree on Restriction Program

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—A world silver agreement has been reached.

After a month of painstaking negotiating, largely between Senator Key Pittman of the United States, Mr. T. V. Soong of China, and Sir George Schuster of India, eight nations, members of the World Economic Conference, have signed a memorandum limiting the amount of silver which shall reach world markets. They expect their accord will first stabilize, and later improve, the price of white metal.

India, China and Spain, as holders of large stocks or users of silver, and the United States, Canada, Australia, Mexico, and Peru as its principal producers, initialed a covenant over the week-end which constitutes one of the most important commodity agreements in history.

The agreement provides that for four years beginning July 1, 1934, the Indian Government shall not sell more than 140,000,000 fine ounces of silver, based on an average of 35,000,000 ounces a year. Spain shall not sell more than 20,000,000 ounces, or 5,000,000 per year. China shall not sell "silver resulting from demonetized coins."

Absorption of Withdrawals

Producers for their part agree through the governments of Australia, Canada, United States, Mexico and Peru during the life of the agreement not to sell any silver, and in aggregate to "purchase or otherwise arrange for withdrawing from market of 35,000,000 fine ounces of silver from the mine production of such countries in each calendar year." Each producer is to take a share of this absorption quota, either for coinage or currency reserves.

This undertaking follows the preliminary silver agreement among a wider group of powers last week, which pledged them to reduce the fineness of their silver coinage and to increase the use of silver for this purpose. It is the second stage in a three-part program. The third step which proved impossible at this stage of the conference was the inclusion of silver in metallic reserves.

Had the United States been able to agree to currency stabilization and thus made feasible the drafting of rules for a metallic basis for money it is by no means impossible that the nations would not have adopted Mr. Pittman's plan to allow one-fifth of this reserve in silver. But that stage has necessarily been deferred until the stabilization question can be approached.

Vital Step Accomplished

However, the undertaking to keep Indian hoards from deluging the world's markets was even more keenly sought than actual remonetization. As soon as the plan is ratified the nations will know exactly how much silver may be expected on the world's markets for the next four years. India has agreed not to release more than 140,000,000 ounces, and in return producing states are to absorb an equivalent quantity.

Both sides gain by the bargain and in addition the price of silver should remain stable. It is expected that this level will be somewhat higher than the present price. The agreement is not expected to make a change in the volume of the Indian Government's annual sales, but it relieves the market of uncertainty. Stable value of the metal is of great advantage to China, whose currency rests on silver.

Patient Work Succeeded

Any amount of silver which India sells for the purpose of transfer to the United States in payment of war debts is exempt from agreement up to 175,000,000 fine ounces.

The undertaking has been carefully worked out with provisions for cutting down sales if economic conditions dictate.

Moreover, if any producing powers have not ratified by April 1, 1934, the agreement may come into effect if other producers will absorb a sufficient quantity of silver. By this method the countries have avoided the difficulty over the refusal of Bolivia—the only other major producer—to join the accord.

Patient work of Mr. Pittman, Sir George Schuster and Mr. Soong produced agreement when it was despaired of. The basis of understanding, however, was always present after it was learned that the Indian Government was willing to restrain its own dumping. And indeed it has been rumored that Indians have been eager to reach this understanding for several years, but diplomatic channels never before were opened.

Thus the London conference has produced another very tangible understanding of real value. As the price of silver stabilizes, the purchasing power of producing communities is bound to rise, while that of very large sections of the world's population which uses silver as currency basis will find its own buying power improved.

Parts of the United States, Canada, Australia, South America and Far East all stand to benefit directly.

Greenland Eskimos Journey From Afar To See Lindbergh

GODTHAAB, Greenland, July 24 (AP)—Eskimos, to whom Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is as much a hero as he is to admirers of his aeronautic feats in less remote parts of the world, are traveling to Godthaab from great distances to get a glimpse of the American flier.

With his wife Colonel Lindbergh arrived Saturday from Labrador. They are making air maps of this northern region. Day and night the Lindbergh plane is surrounded by a sizable armada of Eskimo kyaks, or canoes. The Eskimos do not approach too close and they indulge in no demonstration, merely sitting and staring in wonderment and admiration. The Lindberghs have begun paying a round of visits to Danish officials and also to Eskimo houses in the vicinity, returning the friendly Eskimo grin with kindly greetings.

Colonel Lindbergh said his plans are indefinite and that he is merely reconnoitering to find suitable air ports along the Greenland coast. The Colonel expresses confidence that in the future Atlantic mail traffic and part of the passenger traffic will be by airways. It is his opinion that the northern route by way of Greenland is most suitable. He says he has not decided whether to extend his visit east of Greenland. Mrs. Lindbergh will fly with her husband from Iceland to Denmark if he decides to go. But as yet he does not know whether this year he will go that far.

Granted favorable weather, they planned today to go part of the way across the inland ice, following the famous track along which Fridtjof Nansen marched in 1888. Their object is to find a suitable place about the center of the ice cap for an emergency landing field and a radio station. It was understood that in the course of the week the Colonel would visit east Greenland to select an airport for planes to and from Reykjavik, Iceland.

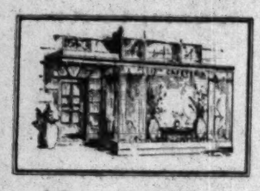
Alabama Private Lands To Get C. C. C. Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—In Alabama President Roosevelt's civilian forestry corps work will be extended to private lands with the only obligation that land owners must carry on the work started, according to Mr. Fred T. Stimpson, chairman of the forestry committee of the local chamber of commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies' Inn
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
GUEST ROOMS



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Two Grants Made By Federal Relief For Private Work

California and Wisconsin Agencies First so to Be Recognized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Federal Emergency Relief Administration today made its first two grants to aid unemployed to help themselves through associations for barter and exchange of goods.

The first authorization of $10,000 went to the California Relief Administration to be used to help groups of unemployed that are providing a large part of their support by exchanging labor for farm products.

The second for $6500 went to the Community Coöperative Industries, Inc., of Lansing, Mich., a project guided by an advisory board of business men by which about 350 families are being supported and kept from the relief rolls. The funds are needed to offset the face value of scrip impounded in fixed assets such as labor paid for remodeling the group's work shops and for fixtures and equipment as well as labor paid in scrip and exchange for produce not deliverable until fall crops are ripe.

In making the announcement of these grants, Mr. Langdon W. Post, assistant administrator, explained, "The barter and self-help movement springs from the desire of the unemployed to do things for themselves rather than depend on charity. Hundreds of these units have appeared all over the country, not as a national movement but definitely local.

"The persistence and ingenuity that have been shown by some of these groups justify the help that the federal administrator is empowered to give under the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

"Some of these barter associations have definitely proven that it is not only a cheaper way ot taking care of the unemployed, but a fair more adequate one. In the last analysis, however, the success of such a movement depends on the coöperation of the community in which it operates."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Silver Muskrat Coats at $59 | Beautiful Squirrel at $125

Achievements of Indian Board Reviewed on Eve of Disbanding

Courtesy of the Authors of "The Story of Mohonk" to The Christian Science Monitor

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, PAST AND PRESENT

Upper—A Group of Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Which Will Disband July 25 After 64 Years of Service, Taken at Lake Mohonk Indian Conference, 1928. Left to Right—Malcolm McDowell, Ill.; the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Mass. (Chairman); Daniel Smiley, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, D. C.; Warren K. Moorehead, Mass.; John J. Sullivan, Penna.; Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, N. J., and Mrs. George S. Seymour, Ill. Lower Left—Daniel Smiley. Lower Right—Albert Smiley. Both Were Former Members of the Board; the Latter Was Appointed by President Hayes and Served 33 Years.

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three recommendations in behalf of the Red Man have been made to the Secretary of the Interior as a final act of its 64 years of service by the Board of Indian Commissioners, which has been ordered discontinued on July 25, was the comment of Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, the present chairman of the board which was established April 10, 1869, by Act of Congress.

Dr. Eliot reminisced on past achievements of the board as well as discussed the three recommendations, which are to define an Indian, to codify Indian laws and to have progressive decentralization of the Indian service when the writer interviewed him in his small but much visited study at 353 Boylston Street.

"During the years I have served on the Board of Indian Commissioners," Dr. Eliot said, "I have seen nine Secretaries of the Interior and many Commissioners of Indian Affairs come and go. Naturally these men in high office have had distinctive personality, diverse experience and outlook and individual opinions which have caused the policies of the Indian department to be frequently changed with often illogical reversals of judgment, and since ours has been a continuing board without regard for politics it has furnished a measure of stability during the procession of these government officials. Not a member of our board receives a cent of salary and July 25 will see the end of the disinterested citizens whose counsels have contributed to the efficiency and integrity of the administration of Indian affairs and to the progress and welfare of the Indians."

Through years of devotion to the cause of the Indians, Dr. Eliot feels deeply upon any subject connected with their well-being. While his thoughts turned backward to his years of association with the other members of the board the writer asked Dr. Eliot if he would tell how this Board of Indian Commissioners came into existence.

"It was on April 10, 1869, that the Board of Indian Commissioners was created by Act of Congress," Dr. Eliot replied. "This act provided for the appointment of 10 citizens 'distinguished for intelligence and philanthropy' who would serve without pay and who were commissioned to visit and inspect Indian reservations and other branches of Indian service and report their recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

"It was the purpose of Congress to set up a commission for reasonable permanence having the sanction of the Government and composed of citizens who were acquainted with Indian problems and affairs, who would act with entire freedom in commendation or criticism of the plans and policies of the Government and coöperate with the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner toward advancing good conditions for the Indians. We have met regularly in Washington drafting needy legislation, conferring with responsible executive officers and advocating policies before the committees of Congress.

"Are there any recommendations that the board will make to the Secretary of the Interior as a parting gift?" queried the writer.

"Yes," replied Dr. Eliot, "we have three special recommendations we are making in our final report.

"First, we are urging the passing of an Act by Congress which will define an Indian, and which will provide that no person of less than one-fourth Indian blood should be eligible to continuing federal care and supervision. This is important for often real Indians see some of their money paid to people known as 'white Indians' who have 1-32 or 1-64 Indian blood.

"Second, we urge the passage of an act to secure the codification of all laws and treaties relating to Indians with a view to removing the present complexity and confusion. The Indian Service is tied up in a smothering lot of conflicting and contradictory laws. Under such conditions it often proves that the only safe thing for an executive officer to do is to sit still and do nothing. If he moves a step in accordance with one act he will become liable to indictment under another act.

"Third, the members of the Board believe there should be a progressive decentralization of the authority of the Indian Service now concentrated in Washington."

In closing the interview Dr. Eliot said: "The members of the Board have been so long and happily associated that it is with regret they dissolve their organization under Executive order dated May 25. Individually, however, one and all of us will keep up our interest in and activities for the Indians. We shall work with those organizations with which we have been affiliated, such as the Indian Rights Association and the National Association of Indian Affairs which has branches in the east and west, one of which is right here in Boston, but as a group in themselves the members of the Board have come to the parting of the ways and the Board of Indian Commissioners will soon be history."

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Roosevelt on Air, To Open Drive For Pay Rise, Hour Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

tional, rather than 1776 local, in scope and to the possibility that we may need a new definition in the Constitution of state and federal powers and the relationship of state to nation."

Mr. Dern's breath-taking hint of calling the first constitutional convention since the year 1776—more than a century and a half ago—was coupled with his attack on "vicious competitive conditions" between states within America. One state, he declared, should not be permitted to countenance sweat-shop conditions to the detriment of all the other states, in which fair wages and good hours were maintained.

Radio Talk Vital

It was said at the White House today that Mr. Roosevelt considers his appeal from 9:30 to 10, Eastern Standard Time tonight, one of the most important radio talks in his career. It will be his third speech over the ether to the nation as Chief Executive. Mr. Roosevelt will be followed immediately by General Johnson.

Tomorrow night Mr. Roosevelt will go on the air again. This time he will send a message to the governors in conference in San Francisco, urging them to coöperate in the recovery program. General Johnson will also make a second speech on the air tomorrow, and Mr. Donald Richberg, counsel to the recovery administration, will participate in tomorrow's address.

The great campaign will get under way formally next Thursday. Plans for a series of 40 newspaper advertisements have been completed, and the layouts will be ready for distribution in a few days. The advertisements "will be offered to local committees for submission to patriotic local groups that may wish to underwrite them," the announcement stated.

Grain experts who participated in today's meetings with Mr. Wallace and with his administrators, Mr. George N. Peek and Mr. Charles J. Brand, included Mr. Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade; Mr. J. S. Hart, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade; Mr. George E. Booth, president of the Grand and Feed Dealers National Association; Mr. P. B. Getchell, president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Thomas V. Wickham, chairman of the C[illegible] Committee on National Affair[illegible].

Oil Situation Defined

In a statement opening the hearing on the oil code this morning, General Johnson said:

"This is not an experiment in dictatorship but in coöperation and the more coöperation that is offered the greater the success of this experiment will be. And where we have the biggest problem there also we must have the most coöperation. All that I have asked for in all these hearings is that the coöperation be manifested in a spirit of utmost sympathy, understanding and restraint."

[illegible] by Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, who described the demoralization of the whole industry. He pointed out that through the imposition of state and federal taxation of 10 amounting to 300 per cent of the wholesale price, the Government was already a partner in the oil industry. He announced that he had just learned that seven associations among those taking part in the formation of this code had since joined in drafting another code.

General Johnson then heard briefly the objections to the code made by Jack Blalock of East Texas representing 22 organizations of independent producers.

Coal Company Towns Declared Slave Pens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 24—A report charging "virtual slavery" of the inhabitants of company-owned mining towns will be sent to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, by Miss Elizabeth Wight, Philadelphia social worker, as a result of her investigation of mining towns here.

Miss Wight, whose purpose is the inclusion in the pending coal code of a provision abolishing the company towns, is making her tour of inspection under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Security League. Her report, in summary, will charge that tenants of the company town are deprived of rights of American citizenship.

Steel's White-Collar Men Get 15 P. C. Salary Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 24—Appeals from the Administration in Washington that "white-collar" workers' purchasing power be increased have been answered here by the announcement of a 15 per cent rise in pay for office employees of subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation here.

The order also will affect about 1200 workers in the Carnegie Steel Company's central office here, many others in plant offices and workers of the American Bridge Company, it was learned authoritatively. The increases were effective as of July 16.

In a telegram to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce reported the organizing of a committee in compliance with his request to aid in the voluntary prosperity measures move.

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Texan Appointed Envoy to Portugal

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ROBERT G. CALDWELL

Succeeds Dr. John Glover South of Frankfort, Ky.

Dr. Caldwell, who is a graduate of Princeton University, is Dean of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, as well as a writer on travel, history and politics.

Change in Engines Aids British Shipping Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Yorks, Eng.—A scheme to recondition a portion of its fleet at an estimated cost of over £50,000 is announced here by the Ropner Shipping Company, Ltd.

It is understood that the plan is to substitute super-heater engines of the drop valve type for the existing engines. All the work will be carried out at West Hartlepool and is expected to bring welcome encouragement to the engineering trade on the northeast coast of Great Britain.

Dairymen Threaten Strike

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—A flat demand that farmers receive 45 per cent of the retail price of milk was laid before the New York Milk Control Board today by Mr. Albert Woodhead of Rochester, who said he spoke for 55,000 dairymen. Mr. Woodhead's dairy farmers will call a state-wide strike on Aug. 1 unless their demands are met, he added.

Organized Work On World Women's Program Is Started

Committee Named by National Council Headed by Mrs. Sternberger

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24—A definite plan to put into action the program adopted by the International Congress sponsored by the National Council of Women is to be carried forward from the council offices in New York city by a committee headed by Mrs. Estelle Sternberger, first vice-president of the council.

Mrs. Edgerton Parsons is vice-chairman of the committee and the other members are Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, Mrs. Emily N. Blair and Miss Amy Woods. Mrs. Blair is from Joplin, Mo., and Miss Woods from Boston. The other three members are from New York city.

The council is to have its biennial meeting in New York City the week of Nov. 13 and will consider the manifesto and program of work adopted by the congress here last week together with the proposals which the committee will make.

The program which the congress recommended to the 31 national organizations composing the council included panel discussions and round tables, a demonstration before the meeting of the disarmament conference on Oct. 16, formulation of a demand for a congressional investigation of the private manufacture of arms and munitions, investigation of the normal standards of a family with respect to health, education and security, and a review of youth organizations looking toward some measure of coöperation between the organizations of older women and youth groups.

Member organizations were asked to devise a program for interracial tolerance and understandings, to study the findings of the congress and to set up committees of women to make the Federal Recovery Act effective.

A request was made of the member groups to study immigration laws looking toward their revision, to study ways and means of interesting their members in electing a high type of officials and to call upon all women to use their votes to place in public office citizens who are in accord with the purposes of the manifesto on security which the congress adopted.

The congress also asked the National Council of Women to call a national congress in 1934 or earlier if necessary.

The collection of 2000 books by women authors of 38 countries which was a feature of the congress is to be presented to Northwestern University library. The books are for the most part autographed and in many cases contain photographs and biographies of the writers.

Mexican Leaves for Chicago

MEXICO, D. F., July 24 (AP)—Señor Jose Cruz y Celis, president of the Mexican Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, left for Chicago to represent the organization at the Century of Progress exposition. He will be gone about three weeks.

Shoe Unions Unite On Single Code To Meet Labor Demands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—In an effort to present a united front for labor's demands as to the code for the boot and shoe industry, the Independent Shoe Unions are uniting on a single code, prepared by Mr. Edward J. Derosier of Brockton, Mass., which is to be submitted to each of the several organizations representing the workers in the trade, for their approval.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, however, which is the affiliate in the shoe industry of the American Federation of Labor, refuses to enter any conference for the purpose of unifying the demands of the workers.

Mr. John J. Mara, general president, emphatically stated to the press that he would have nothing to do with what he termed "outlaw unions" and that he was preparing a code to submit for the entire body of shoe workers in this country. The B. and S. W. U., according to the records of the A. F. of L., had 17,000 members in 1932 in the entire United States and Canada. The independent unions have a total membership of over 50,000 concentrated in the New England states and New York. Mr. Derosier conferred with Mr. Leo Wolman on the recovery administration this morning and was informed that his code and brief would be accepted for consideration at the hearings to be held here next week.

Mr. Charles Persons of Haverhill, Mass., expert for labor in Mr. Wolman's office, is assisting the representatives, both of the independent unions and the federation affiliate. Mr. Derosier will present the proposed code provisions for labor to the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen of the Brockton (Mass.) district, the National Shoe Workers' Association of Lynn (Mass.) district, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, Mass., the Salem Independent Shoe Workers' Union of Salem, Mass., and to the Brooklyn Independent Union of Brooklyn, N. Y. Assurance has been given that all the labor organizations, except the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, will adopt the provisions as labor's demands under the act.

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Cecil Asks Nations To Put Militarists In Strong Chains

(Continued from Page 1)

that way easily be reached—not unanimously but by very considerable majorities, and I doubt very much whether any country of importance would be found to vote against the scheme so framed when it came before the plenary conference.

Some such procedure as that is inevitable sooner or later; and the danger of "private conversations" is lest this or that country will be encouraged to take up an uncompromising attitude, which will immediately become known and from which retreat will thereby be intentionally made difficult. That is a maneuver which is certainly not beyond the ingenuity of those who are interested in preventing disarmament from taking place.

No Basis for Rejection

I know it is said that recent events in Germany have made it difficult for its neighbors to agree to any form of disarmament. These events have been disquieting and the reaction against disarmament in France is not unnatural.

Nevertheless, I believe it to be mistaken. If disarmament is rejected that will not prevent German rearmament. On the contrary it will give a plausible excuse to all those in Germany who are clamoring for a policy of that kind.

Moreover there are many in my country and elsewhere who will feel that it is difficult to resist the argument that if the victorious powers refuse to make even a beginning toward disarmament the vanquished are freed from their obligation not to rearm.

Whereas if a treaty for the reduction and limitation of armaments is made, or even if a fair proposal for a general treaty is offered to the Germans, and thereafter in breach of the provisions of such a treaty rearmament takes place, the rearming country would be deprived of all sympathy, and would stand forth in complete isolation as a disturber of the peace of Europe.

Safeguard Against Aggression

If this view is correct, and I think it is, any country which fears aggressive action from Germany ought to be all the more anxious to facilitate the drafting of a genuine treaty for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

But such a country is surely entitled to claim that the present position in Germany obliges it to ask for real and effective safeguards against rearmament, or rather against the disregard by any country of the limitations of armaments imposed by the treaty.

Indeed that is common prudence, and should be accepted as such by all members of the conference. Nor is that claim met by Article XVI of the Covenant of the League of Nations, or even by an increase in the effectiveness of its provisions, though that may be desirable. For Article XVI is designed to repress aggression. What is wanted is to prevent aggression from taking place.

No doubt the fear of the consequences under Article XVI will have a great preventive effect in the case of normal governments. But where a country or its rulers are the prey of revolutionary impulses fear of consequences is not alone sufficient. The evil must be checked at its source. Preparations for aggression must be stopped.

Imposition of Sanctions

Any country which has taken a solemn pledge to limit its armaments and breaks that pledge can only be regarded by reasonable men as contemplating and preparing for aggression, and ought to be so treated. I do not advocate the full measures contemplated in Article XVI in such a case. They are difficult to enforce, as events in the Far East have shown us, and cannot be made completely effective without giving to the coercing powers belligerent rights.

But there are other measures not so extreme which the powers who sign a disarmament treaty might well agree to enforce against a country which exceeded the limit of armaments which it had accepted.

In particular they might undertake to refuse to admit into their territories any exports from the defaulting country. That is an operation which it is quite easy to carry out, and involves no breach of the peace. Enforced by all the principal countries of the world it would be immensely powerful. No country could resist it.

No doubt any provision of that kind involves machinery for the efficient supervision of the treaty But that is already "in principle" agreed upon. Whatever else may be included in any disarmament treaty the creation of a Permanent Disarmament Commission is assured.

If to it are intrusted adequate powers, and especially if its personnel is impartial and authoritative, there should be no difficulty in detecting any serious breach of the treaty. If a suitable penalty such as I have suggested is provided for such a breach, the security of all the signatories of any reasonable disarmament treaty will not be diminished but increased.

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New Zealand Surplus Amounts to £40,142

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THE small surplus in the national accounts predicted by Mr. J. G. Coates, Minister of Finance, turns out to be £40,142. The budget provision for 1932-33 was for a deficit of £1,000,000 (not counting £2,000,000 borrowed on reserves), but revenue exceeded the estimate by nearly £1,000,000 and expenditure was less than the estimate by £112,000.

The surplus would have been considerably larger had it not been for the increase in the exchange rate.

Bolivar Honored At Pan American Union Gathering

Contribution to Solution of Latin-American Problems Praised

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Simón Bolívar, liberator of the South American colonies, was celebrated here today at the Pan American Union before a distinguished gathering, including the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, Latin-American diplomats serving in Washington, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, and prominent citizens.

General Bolívar's contributions to an American international conscience, making possible the discussion of problems among the Latin-American nations, was praised in messages from the Presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and Spain. Preceding the reading of these messages, Señor Dr. J. Varela, Uruguyan Minister to the United States and acting chairman of the Pan American Union board of governors, placed a wreath upon the bust of Bolívar. The national anthems of the seven republics participating in the exercises were played by the United States Marine Band.

Representing the Spanish Republic, Dr. Juan Francisco de Cardenas, Ambassador to Washington, declared that Spain, for the first time, entered the Union to join with the former South American colonies in honoring the memory of a leader who championed ideals which today constitute the basis of Hispanic Americanism.

"The efforts of Spain," he said, "at the beginning of the nineteenth century had reached the point where the normal way for her achievement to reach full perfection was for the nations created by her, and virtually in existence then, to declare independence, to demonstrate to the world that the Spanish enterprise was finished, and the nations of Hispanic America were beginning their own careers.

"Simón Bolívar knew how to fulfill the task of independence with courtly gestures, worthy of a great soldier and a statesman of far vision. If the great leader had foreseen the birth of the Spanish Republic, he would have sent a prophetic and hopeful greeting. Today, Simón Bolívar is a glory of the Hispanic race, and the common property of all the nations of our family."

Following the exercise, a luncheon was given by Señor Dr. Pedro Manuela Arcaya, Minister from Venezuela, in the Hall of Flags, Pan American Union Building.

Coincident with the celebration of the union, a wreath of hydrangeas, cut from a bush at Mount Vernon which had been planted by Marquis de Lafayette, was presented to Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the union by Col. H. H. Dodge, superintendent of Mount Vernon.

This wreath, with a rose bush taken from one planted by George Washington and ivy plants from the estate at Mount Vernon, were sent by airplane from Washington to Caracas, Venezuela, where they will be placed at the birthplace of General Bolívar.

Governors Hear Address by Dern

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 24 (AP)—George H. Dern, Secretary of War, addresses the twenty-fifth annual conference of governors today on the "Relation Between the Federal Government and the States."

The address of Mr. Dern, a former Governor of Utah, was the only one on the day's program for the 14 state chief executives in attendance. The scheduled talk of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut on "The Policy of Tax Exemptions" has been postponed until the governors meet tomorrow in San Francisco.

The day's activities start with another of the four 19-gun salutes to be fired for the governors during their touring conference in California. The first was fired yesterday as the governors crossed the state line from Nevada. This afternoon another salute greets them as they cross San Francisco bay. The fourth is reserved for Tuesday.

Max von Schillings

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—Prof. Max von Schillings, who passed on here today, was an outstanding figure in German music for nearly 40 years.

Professor von Schillings was instrumental in forming the German Opera Company which toured the United States several times until recent years. He composed four operas and a host of compositions. His "Piper Day" and "Mona Lisa" were high spots of the 1931 season in Berlin. The conductor-composer was knighted in 1912 for outstanding artistic merit, and was again honored in 1932 when he was elected president of the Academy of Fine Arts. He became director of the Berlin Civic Opera in March of this year.

Americas' Tribute to Bolivar

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COL. H. H. DODGE (Left), Superintendent of Mount Vernon, Presenting to DR. L. S. ROWE (Right), a Wreath of Hydrangeas to Be Sent to Caracas, Venezuela, in Honor of the 150th Anniversary of General Bolivar.

Hitlerites Win Church Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

selves strong enough to be able to help the state.

Herr Hitler concluded: "In the interests of the reconstruction of the German nation which I look upon as inseparable from the National Socialist movement I desire that the results of the Evangelical Church elections should give not only forced toleration but also active support to our new state. Religious questions of churches will not be touched in any way. It is not my task to concern myself with them at all."

Protection of Police

Berlin announces new laws giving effect to the Government's decision to give additional protection to those responsible for the safety of the state.

In the future anyone who attacks a member of the special troops or the police will be tried by a special court able to impose by summary procedure enhanced penalties, including the extreme penalty.

Capital punishment is made applicable irrespective of whether an actual fatality has occurred, provided the intention to do mortal injury can be established.

Similar procedure is to be used where such offenses against the state as that of importing seditious matter is concerned.

Officials who offend against the state also will be tried by this tribunal, but special protection is afforded for involuntary transgression.

An additional attorney-general is to be attached to the Munistry of Justice to see that this law is carried out. The power to grant pardon, hitherto vested in Parliament, is transferred to the minister-president.

Chileans Ask Short Day

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 24 (By U. P.)—Inspired by the example set by the United States, the Socialist Party of Chile is urging employers and workers to start a campaign for the six-hour day and wage increases as a means of relieving unemployment.

Discriminations Focus Attention Of Business Women

Directors of Federation Meet at Chautauqua to Discuss Problem

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 24—Problems which concern women the world over, especially unemployment and discriminations on the ground of sex or marital status, will be discussed by delegates from nine countries in the meeting of the board of directors of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women opening here this afternoon.

Unemployment will be considered not only from the point of view of relief but also of the need to promote better world conditions as they affect business and professional women.

Recommendations will be made for counteracting economic conditions and reports will be given of successful measures tried in Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Norway and Switzerland, where national exhibitions of work of women have been held, in Finland where courses for training women as tourist guides have opened up a new field, and in several countries where international concert and lecture tours have given employment to women artists.

The meeting has attracted not only foreign delegates but a large representation from the United States, headed by Mrs. Geline M. Bowman of Richmond, Va., president of the national federation. Miss Lena M. Phillips of New York City, president of the international group, will preside, and the delegates include Miss Dorothy Heneker, formerly president of the Canadian federation and now international secretary with headquarters in Geneva.

The foreign countries to be represented are England, France, Germany, Austria, Roumania, Holland, Finland, Canada and United States.

The federation was organized in Geneva in 1930. An international congress took place the following year in Vienna and a meeting of the board of directors in Paris last year. The present meeting of the board of directors is the first of the federation in the United States. Originally including five countries the federation now has 20 countries on its roster.

While the federation work deals primarily with economic questions affecting the status of business and professional women, federations of many countries have been active in support of the work of the disarmament committee of women's international organizations, and a forum on disarmament will be a feature of this week's program. There will be much entertaining for the visitors and for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who speaks here this week.

Flying Laboratory Is Ready For Voyage to Stratosphere

Lieut.-Commander Settle Expected to Take Off This Week, Depending on Having Good Cosmic Ray Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24—The "flying laboratory" which Lieut. Commander T. G. W. Settle will pilot into the stratosphere, probably this week, is a roomier, cozier little place than one might imagine. A seven-foot ball seems a small enough house to live and work in, and so it looks from the outside. But within, it furnishes a tidy workshop and space to stretch in.

The last of the apparatus which is expected to disclose new clues as to the nature of the cosmic rays was adjusted Saturday. Final details about Commander Settle's solo flight have been cleared away. All he awaits now is calm skies far above, good "cosmic ray weather," to help the measurements.

A tall man can stand upright in the gondola without bumping his head on the top of the sphere. It has a neat floor. As the single voyager to the stratosphere, Commander Settle will not be pinched or cramped.

The car which Prof. Auguste Piccard took up first into the stratosphere is a central exhibit in the Hall of Science of the Chicago world's fair nearby.

The Piccard shell looks lighter and smaller, but perhaps this is due to its suspenion above the crowds, while it is now possible to climb a short ladder and peer down into the Century of Progress gondola. This differs from its ancestor in having an eye right in the bottom of it, by which it will be possible to gaze down at the earth direct.

It is stated at the world's fair headquarters that Prof. Jean Piccard, who had been scheduled to go aloft as observer with Commander Settle as pilot, has tendered him the offer to go up alone, and that the navy man had accepted.

Russian Crop Failure Reported in Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Much concern has been aroused here over reports of Russian crop failure, brought by Germans who have recently returned to Berlin from Russia.

Dr. Sallett of Northwestern University of Chicago, who has been collecting these reports, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he estimates the current season's harvest in south Russia to be even smaller than it was last year.

Dr. Sallett holds the situation is such that it has become of utmost urgency to mobilize a great world effort of relief before next winter begins.

Roosevelt to Visit Puerto Rico in February

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 24 (By U. P.)—President Roosevelt's intention to visit Puerto Rico next February was revealed when Gov. Robert H. Gore issued a call for the Legislature to meet Aug. 1. The legislative body will be asked to appropriate money for entertainment of the Roosevelt party.

However, Governor Gore enumerated 13 proposals for consideration by the Legislature. These include legislation to facilitate operations of the Federal Land Bank, an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the allotment of beer and wine tax revenues and reduction of the legal rate of interest.

New York Socialists To 'Draft' Thomas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—The drafting of Mr. Norman Thomas to head the Socialist ticket for Mayor of New York at the November election has been decided on by leaders of the party, and although Mr. Thomas has repeatedly declared he did not want to run, his acceptance of the call is regarded as practically certain.

With the Republicans split wide open in an internecene fight and the Fusionists having difficulty picking a nominee that satisfied everybody, the Socialists believe they have a chance to win with Mr. Thomas—if not win, at least to make the most creditable showing in their history here. They are stressing this with him today, and, in view of his known loyalty to his party, believe he will accept the nomination. Should he refuse to run, the nomination will go to Mr. Louis Waldman or Mr. Charles Solomon.

The Socialists met here Saturday afternoon to write their platform and ticket, but differences between the Marxist doctrinaires and the moderates prevented completion of the work in one day. When the platform was adopted Saturday night, it was decided to put over the nominations until Wednesday. The platform upon which the campaign will be carried on follows the general lines of previous Socialist platforms.

POST *girdles the globe with* SOCONY-VACUUM

"Happy Landings"—Col. Harley Lake, chief of the Socony-Vacuum Aviation Division, bids Wiley Post farewell just before the take-off for his record-making flight.

WE'VE HAD a direct interest in Wiley Post's record-making flight. He used Socony Mobilgas and Mobiloil—aviation grades—selected because of their stamina to meet the gruelling test of a round-the-world flight, and because they are world-distributed.

Although you don't use an aviation grade of gasoline and oil in your car, Socony Mobilgas, Socony Ethyl and Mobiloil for your car come from the same choice crudes, are refined in the same refineries and manufactured with the same care and precision as the fuel and lubricants used by Wiley Post in the Winnie Mae.

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Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
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19 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H.
570 CONGRESS ST PORTLAND, ME.
401 ESSEX LAWRENCE, MASS.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
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Mollisons Crash; Balbo Is Delayed; Post Has Record

(Continued from Page 1)

General Balbo was keenly disappointed as weather reports from all points north of Boston continued unfavorable, with fog reported all the way to Newfoundland. In view of the unfavorable flying conditions, it was decided, therefore, to wait until the weather cleared, and about noon today the Italian fliers returned to their headquarters at the Ambassador Hotel, hoping that they might take off tomorrow.

"Flying over the United States," General Balbo said, "we could push through in spite of weather, but we take no foolish risks on this undertaking. The flight must be made successfully."

Both General Balbo and Wiley Post sent telegrams of sympathy to the Mollisons today for their crash. These two exchanged felicitations last night, and while neither understood the other's language, there was complete understanding in their smiles and handshake.

Everywhere here sympathy is being expressed for the Mollisons, whose gallant black-and-white biplane, the Seafarer, lies a wreck in a salt marsh in Connecticut after successfully spanning the Atlantic from Pendine sands, Wales, to a forced landing just outside the Bridgeport (Conn.) airport. Despite the disappointment over the demolition of their airplane and their failure to reach their objective, the Mollisons' good spirits, after a nine-hour sleep today, have returned to them, but they had still to recover from the full shock of last night's experiences, and remained inaccessible to reporters.

Post to Parade With Plane

Meanwhile, Wiley Post's white and purple monoplane, the Winnie Mae, fastest thing on wings when it comes to flying around the world, was brought to the Battery seawall, to be on exhibition until Wednesday, when it will be placed on a float for the parade up Broadway to City Hall for the city's official welcome to the first man to fly around the world alone.

The fact that the Mollisons got within 60 miles of their New York goal is a tribute to their skill and endurance. Captain Mollison and his wife fought head winds every foot of the 3000-mile flight from Pendine Sands, and when the Seafarer cracked in Connecticut last night, it was exhaustion of the man at the controls that was responsible. He had been at these controls for 37 of the 39 hours since he and his wife had hopped off from South Wales. He said he simply could not fly any further.

"I had some petrol left in the tank," Captain Mollison said. "I could have gone ahead, but I didn't know how far I was from New York, and I was very tired. I saw the light and knew it was an airport under me, so I decided to land. If I had not been so tired, I would have made a good landing. I was so tired that I didn't know where I was heading."

Kept Thinking of Crash

"But, you know," he said, "all the way over I kept thinking how sorry I felt for those Lithuanians—after they had put up such a great show."

Officials of the Bridgeport airport were ready for the Mollisons on word that they might stop there to refuel for their dash to New York, and a plane had been sent along to guide the Seafarer down against the wind. Captain Mollison, however, probably did not observe the warning and, landing with the wind behind him, was pushed on into the swamp. The little biplane bogged down in a water-filled hollow, and in the sudden check of its motion, it was overturned, throwing Captain Mollison through the windshield and then backward over the side of the cockpit.

Mrs. Mollison was able to extricate herself and dragged her husband out of the wreckage. Help was quick to come to them and they were taken to the Bridgeport hospital where it was found neither of them had sustained serious injury.

"It is too bad it ended this way," Captain Mollison smiled, "but I am glad we landed here in America."

Mrs. Mollison put through a long-distance telephone call to her business manager in London, Mr. E. R. Courtney, as soon as she was settled in her room in the hospital to tell him they were safe.

Plane Turned Over

The Seafarer, a two-motored plane, was turned over, landing on its back in the rushes and tall grass. One wing was almost severed, the nose of the craft, with the controls, shattered, and one of the twin engines torn loose. It seemed apparent that it would not fly again.

The Mollisons hop from Wales to New York was planned as the first lap of 12,000-mile triangular flight from London to Baghdad. This was was the first time they had combined their proved skill on a single flight. Each has set records, and the air holds no terrors for them. They have known rain storms in the Balkans, hazardous trips over the Taurus Mountains, Mesopotamian sand storms, and the monsoon in Burma.

Mrs. Mollison, one-time London typist, is the first woman to make the east-to-west transatlantic flight. She flew the 10,000 miles from England to Australia in 1930, and bettered her husband's record from London to Cape Town by 10 hours last year.

Captain Mollison's first bid for fame was a flight from Australia to England in a small airplane in less than nine days. He made a record of 4 days, 17 hours and 24 minutes in the 6200-mile flight from London to Cape Town in March, 1932, the record which his wife bettered. Last August he crossed the Atlantic in 30 hours, and last February he flew across the south Atlantic from west Africa to Brazil.

Like Post's Crash

A crash similar to that of the Mollisons was narrowly averted by Wiley Post in his spectacular round the world flight when has propeller broke in Alaska. His feat, too, meant marvelous sustained flying, and, like the Mollisons, he too had bad weather to fight, with only three "decent" hours of flying as far as Edmonton.

These were before and after leaving Moscow. He was turned back by a storm in Germany, forced down in Siberia again and again and held up by his Alaskan mishap. He said that if he could "get a break in the weather," he could take off again in the Winnie Mae and make the same trip in 4½ days.

Post landed at Floyd Bennett Field one hour before midnight Saturday, his monoplane lightless, to a proper three-point landing. He was believed 100 miles away and was not expected for another hour. He praised his robot pilot and said he had trusted his ship to it from Edmonton until he was over Newark Airport. He added, however, that he did not trust it sufficiently to sleep with it at the controls. The automatic pilot functioned "much better on the last lap of the trip," he said.

Better Than Men

"I had rather have the robot than a human pilot along," he continued, "because it is more accurate. I let the robot do the work as much as possible."

The Winnie Mae crossed the Canadian border in northeastern Minnesota and flew across Lake Superior and the Michigan peninsula to Toronto and then into the United States again just above Lockport, N. Y. The night was black and Post had only the stars, air mail beacons and the illumination of cities and towns to light his way.

On hand to greet him at the airport on Jamaica Bay were his wife, Harold Gatty, with whom he made the first round-the-world flight; Walter Harrison, managing editor of the Daily Oklahoman, who raised the fund for the flight; John Kroutil, chief of the Post backers, and Lee Trenholm, his New York pilot.

Immediately Post spoke through a radio microphone to his mother and father, who were listening in for his safe landing.

Mollison Flight Story Found Near Airport

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 24 (AP)—While "Jim" Mollison piloted the plane Seafarer against stiff head winds, his wife and companion, Amy, wrote the story of their flight from Pendine, Wales, to Bridgeport.

The typewritten copy of the story, pitched from the plane when it crashed last night on the salt marsh adjoining the Bridgeport Airport, was found by Mr. George F. Egirt, and returned this morning to the Mollisons.

Mr. Egirt, who is employed at the airport canal, was the first person to reach the Mollisons' side after the crash and the first person, except intimate friends, who was admitted to their suite. He said they were grateful to him for returning the mud-caked manuscript and promised to give him an autographed copy of the story of their flight.

Loblaw Groceterias Earnings

TORONTO, July 24—Loblaw Groceterias Ltd., reports for four weeks ended July 1 a net profit of $55,398 after charges and income taxes, compared with $69,051 in the same period of 1932.

Nations Attempt to Balance Expansion and Crop Surpluses

THE World Economic Conference will not have met in vain if it helps perfect plans for world organization to control the coffee, sugar and tin industries. The experts' report provides for ways of negotiating for this world control which will put a salutary check on the trio of staples, two of which have seen governments set up and pulled down again as a result of their erratic careers. The large-scale salvaging operations envisaged by the experts offer hopes that between the extremes of glamorous expansion and the tragedy of buyerless surpluses there may be a workable mean yielding each producing country a restricted, but adequate, return.

Coffee

In 1819 an enterprising sea captain sailed into Salem, Mass., with 1322 bags of Brazilian coffee. It was the beginning of Brazil's great coffee empire that rose to fabulous heights and then collapsed. The United States was the great customer, taking a normal 8,000,000 bags (of 132 pounds each) a year. With coffee 70 per cent of its export trade, Brazil built its prosperity on that commodity. Sao Paulo, the State of a Billion Coffee Trees beamed in its tropical sun. With the boom year of 1919, forests were rapidly cleaned off and planted to coffee trees on heavy mortgages and expensive equipment on borrowed capital.

Then came the 1929 world-wide slump as the new trees were beginning to yield, and Brazil was exporting its record of 16,088,100 bags as against 15,288,409 in the previous year. The market price for coffee fell nearly 50 per cent. Production had clearly far outdistanced consumption. The Billion-Tree State rose in rebellion. The Government was at its wits' ends to salvage the industry. It tried many expedients. In August, 1931, it arranged the famous wheat-coffee deal with the United States Federal Farm Board to ship 1,050,000 bags of coffee in return for 25,000,000 bushels of America's surplus wheat.

But more than a year's world supply, 18,000,000 bags, has been stored by Sao Paulo, under valorizing arrangements, when the 1931-32 crop of 17,500,000 bags came in, making a total of 35,000,000 bags, or 26,000,000 bags for which no buyer could be hoped for. There was nothing for it but to curtail and destroy, and stop all planting.

Some 12,000,000 bags were to be destroyed, some burned, several millions dumped into the Atlantic; some used to fire locomotives; between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 trees were to be uprooted. Taxes on exported coffee amounting to $3 a bag helped to raise the $63,000,000 needed to buy the coffee and trees for destruction. Thus, with Sao Paulo in rebellion, Brazil set itself to cope with the formidable problem at the same time that Colombia and Central American coffee raisers were grappling with similar conditions, pointing unmistakably to the need of international control.

Sugar

Sugar's hardships have lasted longer than those of coffee. If Cuba's sugar men have been in dire straits, with most of the great companies in or near receivership, with production increasing and heavy buyerless stocks, its problems were already serious before the World War. Almost all nations have taken to growing sugar, either cane or beet. Cuba, once looming in the sugar world as Brazil did in coffee, is now one among many.

In 1898, America's only domestic sugar crop was a negligible and much-tariffed area in Louisiana. But with Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines coming under the flag and beet growing starting up in the West, the United States, by 1931, was drawing its 5,475,000 tons of sugar from many sources, Cuba's share being 37 per cent, as against 55 per cent in 1927. Yet the United States was Cuba's greatest market, no other being in prospect to take its place, and indeed something like $1,000,000,000 of American money had found its way into sugar lands and equipment on the island.

By 1902 sugar competition had become so strong and sugar exporting premiums were being resorted to by so many nations that Britain's Joseph Chamberlain, to protect empire interests, threatened reprisals if the practices were not stopped. And stopped they were by the Brussels convention in 1902. But the problem was not solved. Production was mounting. In the 80 years before 1930 world sugar production increased from 1,463,200 tons to 25,000,000 tons—about 17 times.

However, the war intervened, when Cuban and other whole crops were sold to the allies at a good price. Unhappily this windfall set producers clearing forests, planting and equipping on a lavish scale, so that when war control ended there was Cuba, Dutch Java, with its cheap labor, Britain's Demarara, Australia and Trinidad and others, with similarly stimulated production all battling once more for buyers. Britain was buying 710,165 tons of empire-grown sugar in 1929 as against only 75,313 tons in 1913. At the same time, Europe itself was showing enormous propensities for growing its own sugar.

The League Economic committee was called in and the Chadbourne plan, signed in Brussels in 1931, made some headway in agreeing to restrict quotas and plantings.

Tin

The question of tin overproduction is a far more restricted problem than that of coffee or sugar, since the industry is largely in the hands of the four great producing countries of Bolivia, Nigeria, the Federal Malay States and the Dutch East Indies. With these producers in agreement on quotas, 90 per cent of world production is accounted for. When in 1931 the price of tin had dropped from a normal £200 a ton to £100 a ton, the four producers came together, making three successive agreements, dropping the annual output in less than a year from 145,000 tons to 55,000 tons.

Fore River Tunnel For Vehicles Urged In Place of Bridge

A proposal to burrow under the Fore River between Quincy and Weymouth with a two-lane vehicular tunnel was submitted to United States Army Engineers today at a hearing on the State's application to construct a temporary bridge as a step toward constructing a permanent bridge at this congested point of the South Shore artery.

Contending that a subway could be built for approximately $3,000,000, Mr. W. Edwin Ulmer of Brookline and Hull urged the army engineers to refuse permission to build the bridge until an investigation could be made and reported to the Legislature on his proposal. The proposed state bridge would cost approximately $2,250,000. The public works department said the Boston Transit Commission estimated the cost of a tunnel under Fore River at $7,000,000.

Verbal pictures were drawn of road-filled traffic tangled up for hours. Visiting autoists alone from all parts of the United States add about 100,000 cars to the congestion during the summer, visiting historic Plymouth Rock and the South Shore. The new bridge sufficiently high above the water to reduce the number of draw openings 87 per cent from the present number, thereby expediting automobile traffic, is planned by the State at a cost of about $2,250,000. Federal funds appropriated to assist the State public works construction would be used to build this bridge, it was brought out at the hearing.

Need for a new bridge was shown by figures based on actual count of the volume of vehicular traffic using the neck of the hour-glass on a summer Saturday, was shown to be 32,173 vehicles crossing the bridge in 16 hours. It was predicted that the number would be tripled by 1965.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy; cooler tonight and Tuesday; possibly showers tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably showers in south portion tonight; cooler in northwest portion tonight; cooler Tuesday except on the east coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight and Tuesday; probably showers in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and cooler tonight and Tuesday; probably showers.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south shifting to north or northeast winds and increasing Tuesday; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; showers tonight and over south portion Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers Monday and Tuesday and again near end of week; temperature above normal Monday and Tuesday, slightly cooler middle of week.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	80	Montreal	76	88
Bismarck	60	80	Nantucket	68	76
Boston	78	85	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	72	92	New York	74	88
Calgary	52	86	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Charleston	84	86	North Platte	60	76
Chicago	70	94	Philadelphia	76	94
Cincinnati	76	100	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	110
Denver	62	78	Pittsburgh	76	98
Eastport, Me.	58	64	Portland, Me.	68	76
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	78	92
Honolulu, T. H.		80	St. Louis	72	96
7 p.m. July 23	76		Minneapolis	64	76
Helena, Mont.	66	92	Salt Lake City	70	98
Huron, S. D.	62	80	San Francisco	58	66
Jacksonville	78	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	90
Kansas City	70	96	Seattle	56	80
Key West	82	88	Tampa	78	88
Los Angeles	64	78	Washington	78	94
Memphis	76	88	Dodge City	66	88
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Williston, N.D.	64	84

A—9 a. m. July 24.
B—Maximum July 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:21 p. m., Tuesday 1:29 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:42 p. m.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Symphonic Poem, "Danse Macabre" ..... Saint-Saëns
Minuet in B major for Strings ..... Bolzoni
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
Suite from the Opera "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Aragonaise—Intermezzo—Gypsy Dance
Ave Maria ..... Schubert
(Solo Violin: Mr. Ecua)
Selection, "Music in the Air" ..... Kern
"Procession of the Sardar" ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:40, 3:20, 5:00, 6:40, 8:15, 9:50 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"King of Jazz," 1:22, 4:18, 7:14, 10:10 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 12:26, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.

Summer Theaters

Provincetown — Wharf Theater, "White Heron" (new), week of July 24.
South Yarmouth — Toy Theater, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," week of July 24.
West Falmouth—Beach Theater, "Tiger Hour," beginning July 26.
Dennis—Cape Playhouse, "Tourists Accommodated" (new), week of July 24.
Cohasset—South Shore Playhouse, "Beware of the Bull" (new), week of July 24.
Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "Dear Brutus," week of July 24.
Peterborough, N. H.—Mariarden Players, "Another Man's Son" (new), beginning July 27.
Tamworth, N. H. — The Barnstormers, "Whistling in the Dark," at Tamworth, Franconia, Intervale and Wolfeboro, week of July 24.
Bar Harbor, Maine—Criterion Theater, "The Crime at Blossoms" (new here), July 27 and 28.
Skowhegan, Maine—Lakewood Theater, "Cornelius McGinn, M. D.", week of July 24.
Newport, R. I.—Casino Theater, "Aren't We All?" week of July 24.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Simba," Part II, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.
Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts.
Opening of North Shore Gardens, benefit M. S. P. C. C., as follows: Estate of Misses Hunt, Ober Street, Beverly; Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman Sr., Hale Street, Beverly; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cummings, Rye Hill, Prides Crossing; Mrs. William Endicott Dexter, Common Lane, Prides Crossing; Mr. George C. Greener, same district; Mrs. M. Grams Haughton, same district; open 2 to 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"The Island of Doom," 1:40, 3:20, 5:00, 6:40, 8:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Mayor of Hell," 1:06, 4:22, 6:08, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Mayor of Hell," 9:27 a. m., 12:26, 3:25, 6:24, 9:23 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"King of Jazz," 10:26 a. m., 1:22, 4:18, 7:14, 10:10 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts. Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century. Modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 3d. Etchings by F. L. Griggs.
Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment. Open Sundays through July from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 3.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the epublic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists. Also exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.
The Architects' Shop—Exhibition and sale of water colors by Constantine A. Pertzoff. Through Aug. 5.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 350 old-fashioned modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.
Goodman-Walker Gallery — Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.
Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.
Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.
Casson Galleries—General summer shows.
Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Auburn prints of bird life.
W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.
Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.
Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.
Scherver Studio—General print show.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Original illustrations by L. Leslie Brooke. Through July 31.
J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Enamels by Ernestine Mills. Through July 31.

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Vanitie Presents Lofty Ideals As She Preens Herself for Sea

Famous Racing Sloop Puts 160 Feet of Mast Into Harbor Sky Line

Vanitie, Vanitie, all is Vanitie on the Neponset water front as Mr. Gerard B. Lambert's racing sloop preens herself at George Lawley's yard for another seaward flight.

Poised on the marine railway for hull polishing, the one-time aspirant for the honor of defending the America's Cup presents a study in engineering beauty. Her white mast reaches 160 feet into the sky (eight feet higher than the new Publishing House tower). The problem of getting this spar to stand was worked out by Mr. W. Starling Burgess. The problem of keeping it standing when it is carrying a ton of wind-covered cotton sails is Mr. Lambert's, an expert helmsman.

Mr. Burgess won wide renown as designer of the America's Cup sloop Enterprise which turned back Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V in the fifth and final go at what the yachting baron regarded with 31 years of keen desire as "that old mug." People pausing to gaze at the trophy during the brief periods it has rested in the public eye of a famous Fifth Avenue jewelry store over the last half century or so, readily appreciated Lipton's good-natured aspersion. Even casual scrutiny reveals that the trophy typifies the artistic taste of Queen Victoria's day, not the Burgess era.

Streamlining the Keynote

Streamlining is the keynote of Mr. Burgess's work. The Vanitie's mast is the highest embodiment of this trend. During the war, Mr. Burgess designed airplanes. He was the first man to fly a seaplane. Alighting after the war, he brought his aviation theories with him.

He applied them to good advantage in Enterprise which had so many gadgets for handling sail that the Shamrock's crew termed the American sailors the Enterprise's engineers. Mr. Burgess mixes naval architecture and aerodynamics with a flare for writing poetry in the Swinburne vein. But his creative genius reaches towering proportions in boats.

Vanitie's mast is a hollow, duraluminum spar measuring 168 feet from heel to truck. It weighs about 6000 pounds. It is rain-drop fashioned, broad on the forward side, rounding and tapering off at the after side. The stick is supported by steel wire stays, head, back and main stays. The yacht is so narrow in proportion to the heighth of the rig that the mast could not be made to stand simply by leading the mainstays from the mast straight to the sides.

Vanitie was built as a candidate for the America's Cup defense 19 years ago. Nathaniel Herreshoff produced the Resolute at Bristol in response to Lipton's fourth challenge. The advisability of having two American trial yachts brought Alexander Cochrane into the field with a commission for William Gardner of Philadelphia. Vanitie was the product of his drafting board.

Began Their Rivalry

Resolute and Vanitie began their rivalry of nearly 20 years in a match off Glen Cove one summer afternoon in 1914. The breeze was light and Vanitie won in a walk. War broke out in Europe and Upton did not press his challenge until 1920. After a series of hard-fought trials, Resolute, skippered by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, was named to defend the cup.

Re-rigged as schooners a few years later, Resolute and Vanitie renewed racing with Vanitie proving herself to be the fastest racing yacht afloat. Then came the fifth Lipton challenge in 1930, with Vanitie and Resolute again rigged as sloops to serve as trial horses for the aspiring defenders, Enterprise, Weetamoe, Yankee and Whirlwind, new sloops.

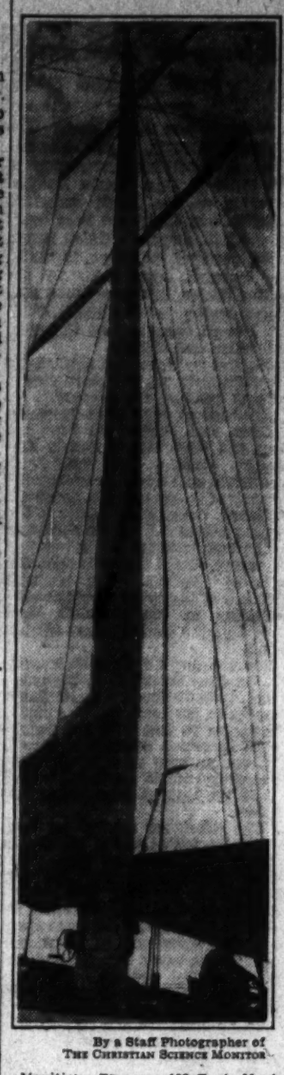
This season only two of the major single stickers have been raced, Vanitie and Weetamoe. Even though the latter embodies the improvements of 16 years of progress in naval architecture, Vanitie's record indicates how well William Gardner did his work for the trials of 1914. Vanitie has won five out of 12 races this year against Weetamoe, manifesting an edge in light airs. The old sloop is raced hard by her admiring owner, who divides his time between his president's office in the Gillette factory and the slanting deck of his 75-foot-waterline racer.

Mr. Lambert is having the record of Vanitie's first 10 years of competition compiled in book form. She has engaged in about 170 races, more than any other major racing yacht with the exception of King George's old Watson cutter Britannia which has sailed in more than twice as many in 40 years.

Vanitie is one of the best kept yachts in commission. Her blocks are of bright oak. She has a low covering-board rail around the deck to give her crew a toe-hold when the vessel, close-hauled, puts her lee rail under.

In keeping with recent nautical developments, her metal fittings, including the binnacle, are finished in chromium plate. It doesn't tarnish like brass and is easily polished with salt water. It is bright and clean and contrasts neatly with varnished skylights, hatches and other bright work. A trim arrangement in the Vanitie is her sunken deck house of varnished teak wood just forward of the helm. It makes a good place to spread out charts. There are leather transoms where guests may watch the sailing action sheltered from driving winds and spray. Below decks she is completely equipped for cruising.

'Big Stick'



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vanitie's Famous 160-Foot Mast and CAPT. JOHN CHRISTIANSEN, Sailing Master.

Elliott Roosevelts to Be 'At Home' in Los Angeles

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 24 (AP)—Los Angeles will be the home of the Elliott Roosevelts, the President's son and his bride announced as they arrived by train Sunday for a four-day visit.

Miss Ruth Josephine Googins and young Roosevelt were married Saturday at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Roosevelt and Elizabeth Browning Donner, Philadelphia, were divorced at Minden, Nev., a week ago today.

Railway Earnings Up

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad reports a June net operating income of $644,924, compared with $145,718 a year ago. Gross was $3,633,647, compared with $3,450,107.

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Canadian C. C. F. Rejects Inflation As Economic Aid

Socialistic Group Favors Resumption of Trade With Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., July 24—Canada's newest Socialistic organization, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, concluded its first annual convention here over the week-end with a public meeting Saturday night addressed by L. St. G. Stubbs, expelled judge of the Manitoba County Court; Capt. Elmore Philpott, Toronto newspaperman; Mrs. Angus McInnis of Vancouver, daughter of the C. C. F. leader, J. S. Woodsworth; and George H. Williams, Semans, Sask.

A number of resolutions were passed by the federation. Among these was one favoring resumption of trade relations with Russia.

Other resolutions condemned "a persistent attempt to undermine the belief of the Canadian people in public ownership of railways," decided to in no way seek fusion with other parties for the maintenance of the present order, denounced Fascism as a contradiction of the fundamentals of freedom, and recommended the appointment of a commission to make an investigation into Dominion penitentiaries.

The Dominion Government was also criticized for its "schemes" to lessen the burden of capitalism by "duping the unemployed in back-to-land policies." The last resolution set the convention resolutely against the idea that inflation is a cure of the evils of the economic and social system. J. S. Woodsworth was elected first national chairman.

Speaking at a public meeting Saturday night, Former Judge Stubbs proposed "humanization" of Canadian law and socialization of its practice. He urged the abolition of all legal costs and disbursements in all courts and the establishment of a public defender as part of his proposed judicial and administration reforms. Free administration of justice was vital to the welfare of the people, he declared.

Captain Philpott declared that the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. R. B. Bennett, by advising closing of the New York Stock Exchange, had endorsed a part of the C. C. F. program, "because we urge the closing of all stock exchanges."

Container Corp. of America

Container Corporation of America reports for six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $240,177 after interest, depreciation, etc., but before profit on purchase of bonds and debentures. This compares with net loss on a similar basis of $796,868 in the first half of 1932.

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Voluntary Curb On Competition In New Zealand?

Tariff Commission Hears Plea for Accord With British Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A tariff commission appointed to investigate the customs tariff of New Zealand as a result of New Zealand's promise at Ottawa to facilitate the trade of British manufacturers with New Zealand, has begun its activities.

Mr. A. E. Mander, secretary of the New Zealand Manufacturers' Association, one of the witnesses, combated the idea that New Zealand must always be a "big farm." The population was too large to be supported on this "big farm" basis, he said. In the year ended March, 1931, the manufacturing industries produced £23,000,000 worth of goods, which was more than was produced by dairy farming or by sheep and cattle combined.

Mr. Mander suggested a way to a reconciliation of British and New Zealand industrial interests with a view to preventing cut-throat competition in the somewhat restricted New Zealand market. An agreement would be made between a British concern and a New Zealand concern by which in consideration of the New Zealand firm obtaining from Britain its material in a partially manufactured state, the British firm would undertake not to export finished manufactured goods to the Dominion. The federation had already concluded such agreements and was assisting in negotiations for others.

Where many firms were involved, negotiations between a British industry as a whole and a New Zealand industry as a whole would be necessary, and it was probable that there would have to be Government confirmation on both sides.

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Pageant Tells Why William Penn 'Left Town'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Sport and General

TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY FOR PREACHING

Stalin Awards Lenine Order To Envoy to Turkey

Surritch Honored for Promoting Turko-Russian Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—For furthering friendship between Turkey and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Mr. Jacques Surritch, Soviet Envoy to Turkey, has been awarded the Order of Lenine by Comrade Joseph Stalin. He is said to be the first Soviet diplomat to have been given a decoration. Present relations between the two countries are in marked contrast to the hostility which existed between Russia of the Tsars and Turkey of the Sultans.

Mr. Surritch has been Ambassador in Angora since June, 1923, when there were no other foreign diplomatic missions. The Greco-Turkish war was barely over and Mustapha Kemal had not begun his "Westernization" campaign. Mr. Surritch has, therefore, witnessed the gradual rise of the young republic to the status of a powerful nation. He has obtained for himself a privileged position in Angora; the Turkish Government has consulted him on numerous occasions and he is on terms of intimacy with leading Turkish statesmen.

Reviewing the past 10 years at a dinner given him by the Turkish Government as a tribute to his decoration, Mr. Surritch recalled how Turkey and Russia had signed a treaty of neutrality and non-aggression, made a Black Sea naval pact, and remained sincere friends and allies. He dwelt on the frequent visits which Turkish statesmen have paid to Russia and said that Mr. V. M. Molotoff and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, respectively the President and the Foreign Minister of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, were coming to Angora this autumn when Turkey would celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the republic.

Besides the political rapprochement, Turks and Russians have become interdependent in the economic sphere. This year Russian economic experts have been in Turkey studying how best Turkey can develop her internal resources. Very shortly Russian machinery will be fitted into textile and other factories which the Turks are building in Anatolia. At the same time the Russians will grant Turkey a big commercial credit which will be repayable in kind in 20 years. Actually, Russia buys large quantities of Turkish fresh and dried fruits, and other produce.

An important aspect of Turko-Russian relations is considered to be that Russia has not tried to "bolshevize" Turkey. Communist agents are said to have been instructed to leave Turkey alone, although they have often used Istanbul as a base for their campaign in other Near Eastern countries. One reason for this forbearance is understood to be that Turkey has told Moscow that it will not tolerate Communist propaganda within Turkish frontiers; and that Russia values Turkish friendship too highly to risk estrangement.

On the other hand Russians are untiring in their efforts to make Turkey aware of the benefits of the Revolution and the attendant Five-Year Plan. The cinema has been used as a means of interpretation, while Soviet professors have visited Turkey in order to explain "Red" culture.

English County Holds Penn Play in Honor Of Namesake in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JORDANS, Buckinghamshire, Eng.—Marking the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the State of Pennsylvania, Old Jordans Hostel in Buckinghamshire was recently the scene of a pageant depicting the trial of William Penn and William Mead in 1670 at the Old Bailey for preaching Quakerism. The setting for the pageant was one of the oldest barns in England.

The audience at the old Quaker Meeting House received a copy of a letter addressed "from Jordans Monthly Meeting in the County of Buckingham U. K. to our kinsfolk in the County of Buckingham, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., on the occasion of their two hundred and fiftieth anniversary."

The pageant began with characters representing Admiral Penn, George Fox, Milton and Pepys. Penn's schooldays were shown up to the time at Christ Church College, Oxford, from which he was expelled owing to his unorthodox views, followed by his imprisonment in the Tower of London and his trial. At the trial the audience took the part of the public in court. Finally came his departure from Deal in the ship Welcome and the signing of the treaty with the Pennsylvania Indians in 1682.

Prussia Controls Music of State

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Appointment of a committee to supervise music throughout Prussia has been announced by the state Ministry of Art and Culture.

Four well-known German musicians, headed by Herr Wilhelm Furtwängler, recently appointed chief conductor of the State Opera in Berlin, will be virtual "custodians" of the musical life of the state, comprising two-thirds of the Reich. Not only government subsidized music will be under their control but they will pass upon all concert programs and consult and advise the various musical associations.

Compositions of foreigners will not be proscribed, but the state direction of musical life will intensify the preferential treatment accorded German artists with the purpose of providing work for all competent German musicians.

Delicacies Trade In China Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—Startling figures were disclosed by the Chinese Sundry Goods Dealers' Association of Singapore in a recent report. The members of the society are dealers in preserved Chinese delicacies such as canned fish, dried oysters, oyster sauce, salt fish and bean condiments, imported from China. They also import other foodstuffs, chiefly through Hong Kong, to the value of millions of dollars every year.

The association's report states that the total volume of business done in 1932 showed a drop of over 60 per cent, a difference of $4,000,000 a year. The drop has been mainly due to the lessened buying power of the mining and rubber estate coolies, who used to depend largely on preserved food from China for their nourishment.

Milwaukee Gardeners Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24 (AP)—In dead earnest, but admittedly getting quite a thrill out of it, 200 youths working in truck gardens southwest of the city were on strike today for higher wages. The strikers, from 14 to 24 years of age, formed picket lines, and called for boycotts. The workers demanded 20 and 25 cents an hour for field work, instead of the present 12 and 18 cent wage.

War Glorified, Peace Neglected, Australian Says

Conflicts Held Result of Low Moral Standards of Conduct

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Criticism of proceedings at the Empire Day celebrations in Australia, in which full honor was paid to the fighting services of the nation while little attention was paid to the cause of peace, was made by Mr. E. E. Dillon, a leading speaker at the joint meeting of the London Peace Society and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom here recently.

War, said Mr. Dillon, results from low moral standards of conduct. International relations, he said, should be governed by good will, such as obtains between individuals, and all should regard themselves as citizens of the world.

The way in which the warlike attitude of the western countries has influenced Eastern races was pointed out by Miss Lambrick, president of the women's league. The Chinese soldier, she said, used to be looked down upon, but is now regarded with considerable respect.

The Rev. Penry Evans, of the Australian Church, said that fighting is the symptom rather than the disease itself. People who suffer from a sense of wrong, injustice or frustration will revolt, which they have a perfect right to do, and strife will ensue. It is waste of time seeking to impose peace on a world seething with discontent and unrest; the underlying causes of poverty and suffering must be removed, and the entire system which tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, abolished. Real peace is incompatible with the present competitive system, and we must cultivate a larger outlook, broader tolerance, and willingly give mental hospitality to new truth.

A resolution was passed advocating the complete and simultaneous abandonment of all preparations for war by Australia.

Kidnapers Abduct Wealthy Oil Man

By the Associated Press

Kidnapers had struck again today, with one new captive added to the growing list, and one man killed to mark the trail of terrorism. Mr. Charles F. Urschel, wealthy oil operator, was abducted from a bridge game at his Oklahoma City home Saturday night by gunmen. No trace had been found of him today, and his family awaited word from the abductors, ready to talk ransom.

At Philadelphia a kidnaper's bullet resulted fatally to Mr. Frank A. McClatchy, a real estate man. Mr. McClatchy was kidnaped Wednesday and was shot when he offered resistance. His abductors then fled.

The family of John J. O'Connell of Albany continued its vigil today with little to indicate when a development might be looked for. Mr. O'Connell, a lieutenant in the national guard, was kidnaped 18 days ago. Negotiations have been opened with the kidnapers, but there have been no indications of any immediate results. Seldom has a kidnap victim been missing as long. The original ransom demand in this case was $250,000.

Scott Paper Co. Profit

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Scott Paper Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $383,667 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with $431,127 in six months ended July 1, 1932. For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $193,366, compared with $186,412 in the like quarter of 1932.

Chinese Publishers To Print 10,800,000 Volumes of Classics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Two of the greatest Chinese literary works in existence are to be printed in Shanghai this summer, one for the first time and the other to be reprinted after a lapse of more than 600 years.

The Commercial Press, Chinese publishing house, has undertaken to publish an edition of 300 sets of the Ssu-Ku-Chuan-Shu, consisting of 36,000 volumes, the most complete collection ever made of ancient Chinese classics. This collection was made for the Emperor Chien Lung by a group of scholars who worked for 10 years, beginning in 1773, and assembled every known classic in existence at that time. Seven copies were made by hand, and four of these were destroyed in civil wars.

The Commercial Press edition will be made from the copy preserved in the Forbidden City at Peiping, which was brought recently to Shanghai when the Palace Museum treasures were removed in apprehension of Japanese occupation of Peiping.

A British publishing house at Shanghai has been instructed to publish a reprinting of the Sung edition of the Buddhist Tripitaka in Chinese from the Chi Sha edition published in 1310. This work, in 6529 volumes, was found in a Buddhist temple at Sian-fu in 1929 by Mr. Chu Ching-lan, well-known Buddhist scholar, who formed an association to undertake publication of the work. Photographic reproduction was made of the entire work, and publication will be made from the photographs.

Dutch Alter Stamp For Foreign Mails To Peace Symbol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Postal Service has made a radical change in the Dutch stamps, through the substitution of a specialily designed peace symbol to take the place of the picture of Queen Wilhelmina, thus far used on the 12½ cent (2½d.) stamp.

The peace stamp will be the only standard 12½ cent stamp used for single postage on foreign mails. It was issued to lend emphasis to the ideal of peace at the suggestion of the Dutch Society for League of Nations and Peace.

For the purpose of obtaining a stamp which in a clear and artistic way would express the desire to promote the peace idea, a contest was inaugurated about a year ago. More than 708 designs were submitted.

From the three prize-winning designs that by Mr. P. A. H. Hofman, of The Hague, was chosen. According to the jury this design gives a clear impression of peace, through the dove and the broken sword. By this stamp all letters sent from the Netherlands will carry a silent message of world amity.

Cummings Calls on the People To Join Drive Against Rackets

Law Enforcement Agencies Are Friends of Law-Abiding Persons, Attorney-General Says in Plea for Greater Public Coöperation

The Racketeer
Tenth Article of Series

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—Law enforcement agencies, as friends of law-abiding persons, should have their confidence and support, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney - General, declared in appealing for further public co-operation in the nation-wide movement against kidnapers and racketeers.

"We are trying to do a big job in the interests of the people of the United States," he said, "and we can't do it without their help. Racketeering wouldn't succeed in a thousand years without the support of the people."

Pointing to the fact that the American people are not in the habit of regarding law enforcement agencies as their friends, and taking their problems to them, Mr. Cummings recalled how difficult it is to get witnesses in any crime cases, from automobile accidents to murder.

In Great Britain, Mr. Cummings declared, they are much more responsive in giving aid to law enforcement. He pointed out that in this country racketeering has reached the point where witnesses suddenly disappear or are terrorized into "forgetting" when they come to give testimony. Throughout the Department of Justice's campaign against racketeering, the fact that the department and other enforcement agencies are the friend of law-abiding people will be stressed, Mr. Cummings said.

Society, he intimated, must take a major share of the responsibility for lawlessness.

It became known today that among the laws proposed to combat racketeering is one which would forbid the giving of ransom in kidnaping cases.

Another proposed law which has been mentioned before would make it more difficult for the racketeer to get machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, pistols, stolen automobiles and other weapons.

A national conference of state officials responsible for dealing locally with the racketeer is planned as soon as the department's campaign reaches a stage where definite proposals can be made for coöperation with local units.

Racketeering is ages old, the Attorney-General pointed out. The pirates who sailed the high seas, plundering ships, selling their crews as slaves and holding the chiefs for ransom were racketeers, he said.

The modern racketeer, with a fortune made from the bootlegging of illegal liquor, has become an affluent person, armed not only with weapons but with money. The fortune he has amassed enables him to employ adroit counsel to keep him out of jail, enables him to buy more deadly weapons with which to intrench himself and enables him to establish helpful contact with corrupt politicians, the Attorney-General pointed out.

The wide interest taken in the plight of a racketeer who has been arrested is an indication of how far-reaching his influence really is, it was pointed out by Mr. Cummings.

When it was called to the Attorney-General's attention that perhaps one of the reasons for the lack of prestige of enforcement officers in this country is the illegal and high-handed methods sometimes employed by them in carrying out the law, Mr. Cummings promised that the department is doing everything possible to make sure that such practices are not countenanced. In this connection the Wickersham Commission's report, "Lawlessness in Law Enforcement," made at the direction of President Hoover, is being studied by the department.

Traffic Dictator Urged for Trinidad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Appointment of a traffic dictator to coördinate and control Trinidad rail and road transport is recommended in a report submitted to the Government recently by a traffic expert sent out by Whitehall. This dictator would adjust railway policies to meet road competition, control the highways and the licensing of motor vehicles, the fees for which it is proposed to increase to a point where the revenue thereform will approximate to the costs of highway upkeep.

In spite of the big road mileage the highways are stated to be dangerously congested, while the trains have been run at an average annual loss of £27,700 for the last 11 years.

The expert suggests that the railway should use road competition to feed itself as far as possible. Heavy taxation of motor transport as a device to turn traffic back to the railway is not favored.

Germany's Population Up 2,700,000 Since 1925

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany has now replaced by natural reproduction nearly three-quarters of the 6,000,000 of people which it lost in Europe during and after the World War. This is shown by returns published here recently of the general census taken June 16.

The total population of Germany is 65,300,000. This is 2,700,000 more than in 1925 and within 1,700,000 of the maximum reached in 1915. The density of the population in Germany is 139 a square kilometer. This figure is exceeded only in Belgium, the Netherlands, and in England.

Government Asked To Revise Methods Of English Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Action by the British Government to revise the methods of certain mismanaged private schools was urged at the annual conference of the Association of Headmistresses here recently.

"We deplore the complete lack of action on the part of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Private Schools," said Miss I. M. Drummond of North London Collegiate School. "The investigation of that committe revealed scandals which remain unremedied, and we are still complacently allowing children to attend so-called schools where there is no qualified teacher and where conditions are unsuitable."

The conference passed a resolution calling the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking immediate action on the recommendations of the committee.

Expressing need for a far greater vigilance in the censorship of films on the part of the British Board of Film Censors, Miss E. M. Fox, Beckenham County School, said that what mattered was the cumulative effect of seeing film after film displayed with lowered ideals.

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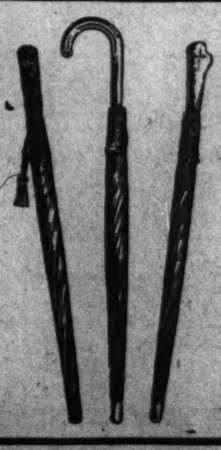

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Great Britain Wins the Right To Meet France

English Davis Cup Players Score Clean Sweep in Singles Play

AUTEUIL, France, July 24 (AP)—For the second time in three years Great Britain's twin tennis aces, Frederick J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, have halted America's bid to regain the Davis Cup in the intersone finals.

Just as they did in 1931, but under circumstances even more dramatic, Austin and Perry smashed through to victories in both of the final singles matches before a record crowd in Roland Garros Stadium yesterday, gaining one by default through the collapse of the American champion. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. won the series 4 matches to 1, and gained the right to battle France in the challenge round Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

To Austin went the honor of clinching the series and ending for another year America's hopes of recapturing the trophy France has held ever since the "four musketeers," J. Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra and Jacques B. Brugnon, won it at the Germantown Cricket Club in 1927.

Meeting Wilmer L. Allison Jr. in the first match of the day, with Great Britain holding a 2-to-1 lead, Austin polished off the Texan in four sets, 6—1, 7—9, 6—3, 6—4, but all the drama, oddly enough, was concentrated in the second duel between Perry and Vines, meaningless though it was after Austin's clinching triumph.

Fighting to regain the prestige he lost through the terrific beating he took from Austin in the opening singles match Friday, Vines fought Perry point for point until he suddenly dropped from exhaustion with Perry at set point in the fourteenth game of the fifth set.

Perry was awarded the victory, 1—6, 6—0, 4—6, 7—5, 7—6 default.

Vines put up a great battle against the No. 1 ranking British star until the sixth game of the fourth set when the American was leading, 3—2. Perry won that game at love and Vines depended entirely upon his fast service thereafter to keep him in the match. It was not until the twelfth game that Perry could break through to win the set.

In the final set, games followed service to the seventh where Vines broke through but the Englishman captured the next two to lead 5—4. The Californian braced again to take a 6—5 advantage but Perry responded by grabbing two more for a 7—6 lead and Vines, weakening fast, was losing his service, 15—40, when he collapsed.

Allison likewise gave Austin a hard fight but the slender Englishman again played a waiting game, letting the Texan beat himself on errors. Austin won the match point in the fourth set, as a matter of fact, when Allison netted.

America's only victory of the series came in the doubles, when George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn whipped Perry and George Patrick Hughes in straight sets on Saturday, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1. In the opening singles matches, Friday, Austin had beaten Vines and Perry had conquered Allison in straight sets.

Two years ago, the United States held a 2-to-1 lead after two days of play, but Austin beat Francis X. Shields and Perry defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. on the final day, to send England into the challenge round.

Great Britain's chances of lifting the trophy this year look bright in view of Henri Cochet's disappointing play, but tennis experts are wary of outright predictions of a French defeat.

Lacoste, nonplaying captain of the French team, has altered his battle plans in view of Great Britain's upset victory. He plans now to concentrate on the doubles, believing that Cochet will be able to win both his singles assignments. When it appeared the United States would be the challenger, French authorities sought to persuade Borotra to reconsider his decision not to play singles, believing the fighting Basque was the only French player with a chance to beat the Americans at that division of play. Now they probably will prefer to have Borotra confine his attention exclusively to double duty with Brugnon. Marcel Bernard or Christian Boussus probably will handle the other singles assignment.

West Indians Score 333 Against England

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 24 (Canadian Press).—The British West Indies scored 333 for six wickets opening their test cricket match with England Saturday. A great stand by George Headley, who was undefeated by the finest English bowling at the close of play helped the West Indies to its fine start.

Batting almost from the outset, Headley rolled up a total of 145 runs not out. The West Indies score was greatly swelled by Ivan Barrow, stalwart opening batsman, who scored 105 before he lost his wicket.

Headley batted more than five hours and he tallied 15 fours. His only blemish was a false stroke wide of short slip when he was at 45.

Fine weather and a perfect wicket favored the match. More than 15,000 persons attended. The score:

West Indies First Innings

Rosch, b. Clark	12
Barrow, b. Wyatt	105
Headley, not out	145
Hoad, b. Clark	1
Grant, c. Ames, b. Robins	16
Constantine, c. Robins, b. Clark	31
Wiles, c. Hammond, b. Verity	0
Da Costa, not out	16
Extras	6
Total (for six wickets)	333

Fall of wickets: 1-26; 2-236; 3-237; 4-266; 5-302; 6-305.

Ryder Cup Members Exempt

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24 (AP)—Directors of the National Professional Golfers' Association voted Saturday to exempt all members of the Ryder Cup team from qualifying for the national championship to be held here Aug. 8 to 13.

Belgium Advances

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 24 (AP)—Belgium entered the third qualifying round of the Davis Cup tennis eliminations for 1934 by defeating Hungary, 3 matches to 2.

German Tops World Decathlon Record

By the Associated Press

Hamburg, Ger., July 24

HANS H. SIEVERT of Germany bettered the world's record for the decathlon in the north German athletic championships yesterday, scoring 8467.62 points.

James A. Bausch of Kansas City set the world's decathlon record at 8462.23 points in winning the Olympic title at Los Angeles last year.

Records Fall In the Scottish Athletic Meet

Strong Following Wind May Prevent Acceptance of Dash Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A new British record of 9.6s., subject, of course, to ratification, was set up by F. P. Reid here recently, when he retained his Scottish national title over 100 yards at the annual track and field athletics championships. The previous fastest run for the distance by a Britisher was 9.7s., by Eric Liddell of Scotland at Stamford Bridge, London, 10 years ago. Liddell, who was also an international Rugby footballer, won the Olympic 400-meter championship at Paris in 1924 and subsequently went out to China as a missionary.

The prospects of Reid's time being accepted as a fresh record are not considered particularly bright, as there was a strong following wind. For the same reason it is thought unlikely that Robin Murdoch's 21 3-5s. for the 220 yards will go into the books as a record, although it equals Liddell's best (on a straight course) in 1923. Murdoch won the British furlong championship in 1931.

Thomas Riddell came within 3-5s. of his own Scottish record for one mile (4m. 18s.) while retaining his title, and another fine performance was that of J. F. Michie in the running high jump. Michie, who is a joint holder of the London Stock Exchange high jump championship and a member of the South London Harriers, created a new Scottish record when he cleared 6ft. ¾in. The holder of this championship, A. N. Lapsley, was second with a leap of 6 feet. Riddell and Michie, together, were awarded the Crabbie Cup, a trophy given for the most meritorious achievement of the meeting.

The special medal for the competitor who obtains most points in the championships was won by A. Smith. This Glasgow policeman had a field (event) day, for he retained his championship in the discus throw as well as in the hammer throw, took second place in the hammer throw, Scottish style, was runner-up in the 56-pound weight and third in the 16-pound shotput. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. P. Reid, Atalanta Club; A. D. Turner, Marryhill Harriers, second; Robin Murdoch, Glasgow University A. C., third. Time—9.6s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Robin Murdoch, Glasgow University; A. D. Turner, Marryhill Harriers, second; F. P. Reid, Atalanta Club, third. Time—21⅗s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. H. Wallace, Stewart's College Former Pupils' A. C.; R. Davey, Glasgow Police A. C., second; C. M Wells, Edinburgh University A. C., third. Time—51s.

880-Yard Run—Won by A. L. Cram, Edinburgh University A. C.; T. J. McAllister, Beith Harriers, second; R. Graham, Marryhill Harriers, third. Time—2m. 4⅘s.

One-Mile Run—Won by T. M. Riddell, Shettleston Harriers; J. P. Laidlaw, Edinburgh N. H., second; J. Gifford, Victoria Park A. C., third. Time—4m. 18 3-5s.

Four-Mile Run—Won by R. R. Sutherland, Garscube Harriers; J. Wilson, Edinburgh S. H., second; F. Wood, Heriot's College F. P. A. C., third. Time—20m. 24s.

One Mile Medley Relay (880 yards+220+220+440)—Won by Edinburgh University (G. A. Smith, S. E. O. Martin, R. A. Howieson and R. B. Wylde); Shettleston Harriers, second; Glasgow Police, third. Time—3m. 37 2-5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. F. Clark, Edinburgh Harriers; A. S. Kitchen, Glasgow University A. C., second; A. F. Clark, West of Scotland Harriers, third. Time—16s.

Running High Jump—Won by J. F. Michie, West of Scotland Harriers, 6ft. ¾in.; A. N. Lapsley, Glasgow University A. C., second, 6ft.; R. M. Smith Marryhill Harriers, and R. J. Gourlay, Glasgow University A. C., tied for third place, 4ft. Tin.

Pole-Vault—P. B. B. Ogilvie, Glasgow University, and A. M. Wesin, Edinburgh University, tied for first place at 10ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. N. M. Robertson, Glasgow University A. C., 22ft. 3¾in.; D. W. Simpson, Trinity Academicals A. C., second, 20ft. 11¾in.; S. E. O. Martin, Edinburgh University A. C., third, 20ft. 11in.

16-Pound Shot—Won by A. C. Nicholson, Glasgow Police, 42ft. 5¾in.; R. G. Ratcliffe, Glasgow University A. C., second, 41ft. 4¼in.; A. Smith, Glasgow Police, third, 39ft. 4½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by E. R. Walker, Shettleston Harriers, 158ft. 5½in.; A. N. Lapsley, Glasgow University A. C., second, 152ft. 10in.; D. Morrison, Glasgow University A. C., third, 151ft. 1in.

Discus Throw—Won by A. Smith, Glasgow Police, 116ft. 1½in.; E. R. Walker, Shettleston H., second, 114ft. 3in.; A. N. Lapsley, Glasgow University A. C., third, 109ft. 1in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by A. Smith, Glasgow Police, 155ft. 1½in.; W. Mackenzie, Field Events Club, second, 146ft. 10in.; A. C. Nicholson, Glasgow Police, third, 141ft. 10¼in.

Hammer Throw (Scottish style)—Won by A. C. Nicholson, Glasgow Police, 126ft. 9in.; A. Smith, Glasgow Police, second, 106ft. 8in.; D. Campbell, Glasgow Police, third, 102ft. 10¼in.

56-Pound Weight—Won by D. Campbell, Glasgow Police, 35ft. 5½in.; A. Smith, Glasgow Police, second, 33ft. 4½in.; A. C. Nicholson, Glasgow Police, third, 30ft. 9½in.

Sarasen Will Play

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Gene Sarasen, winner of the British and American open championships in 1932, will compete in the annual tournament of the Professional Golfers' Association at Milwaukee next month, he said last night. His announcement followed the decision of the officials Saturday to exempt Ryder Cup players from qualifying at Milwaukee. He had previously said that exhibition engagements already contracted for would prevent him from competing. "I have intended right along to play in the P. G. A., providing I was exempt from qualifying," Sarasen stated. He and Joe Kirkwood were here for an exhibition match.

Defends Claycourt Title

WILMINGTON, Del., July 24 (AP)—Gabriel Lavine of Philadelphia Saturday successfully defended his Delaware state claycourt tennis title, which he won last year, by defeating 19-year-old Bernard Friedman of Philadelphia, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3, in the final round at the du Pont Country Club. A new Delaware State women's champion was crowned. Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., defeated Charlotte Darling of Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—1, in the championship final to take the title left undefended by Cecilia Riegel of Germantown Cricket Club. Miss Kallos, a Barnard College graduate of 31, was runner-up to Miss Riegel last year.

Alice I. Marble Wins Her Second Eastern Title

Defeats Carolin Babcock in Essex Tennis Final by 7—5, 6—3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 24—Alice I Marble of San Francisco repeated her triumph of a week ago when she again defeated Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3, to win the Essex Country Club's invitation tennis tournament singles Saturday. A week ago Miss Marble, who has been named for the Wightman Cup squad, defeated Miss Babcock, the third ranking player in the United States, in the Longwood Cricket Club final. Miss Babcock is also a Wightman Cup nominee.

The doubles final was taken by Miss Babcock and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass. They outclassed Miss Marble and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Cruickshank, however, was on the winning set of the net in the mixed doubles. She and Frederick Bundy of Manchester defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston, and Dr. G. Colker Caner, Brookline, Mass., 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Babcock started off well in the singles final, taking the lead while Miss Marble was having trouble with the slippery turf. Miss Babcock took a lead of 3—1, in the first set, breaking through service in the third game for the first and last time during the match. After that Miss Marble soon gained her stride hammering away at her opponent's backhand which prevented Miss Babcock from using her powerful, disconcerting cross-court drive.

Aknusti Advances With Hurricanes For Junior Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 24—Neither Wartnaby nor Aiken Knights, which had scored such sensational victories over high-goal opponents in the first-round matches, were able to survive the second round, when they encountered opponents which had drawn byes in the tournament.

Aknusti, playing at Meadow Brook, swamped the Knights in a game not especially brilliant, with the exception of the play of W. Averill Harriman, who returned to his 1928 form, and scored five of the seven goals made by Aknusti. Hurricanes, also with an old-time internationalist, Stephen Sanford, at No. 1, defeated the Balding Brothers and Shaffer, by a final goal in the sixth chukker, in a game at Sands Point, 6 to 5.

Hurricanes will now meet the Aurora team from Buffalo Wednesday at Sands Point, while Aknusti will have the defending champion team of United States Army for its opponent Tuesday at Meadow Brook. The final will be played next Sunday at Sands Point. The summaries:

National Junior Polo Championship—Second Round

At Belmont Field

Aknusti		Aiken Knights
No. 1—W. A. Harriman		Dunbar Bostwick
No. 2—J. P. Mills		G. H. Bostwick
No. 3—E. T. Gerry		S. B. Iglehart
Back—R. L. Gerry Jr.		J. P. Fell

Score—Aknusti 7, Knights 4. Goals—Harriman 5, Mills, R. Gerry for Aknusti; D. Bostwick 2, G. Bostwick, Iglehart for Aiken Knights. Referee—Richard Allison.

At Sands Point

Hurricanes		Wartnaby
No 1—Stephen Sanford		Ivor Balding
No. 2—W. H. Reynolds		J. B. Balding
No. 3—E. W. Hopping		Gerald Balding
Back—T. Q. Preece		H. W. Shaffer

Score—Hurricanes 6, Wartnaby 5. Goals—Sanford 2, Reynolds 2, Hopping, Preece for Hurricanes; G. Balding 3, Ivor Balding, J. B. Balding for Wartnaby. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7¼m. chukkers.

Wightman Cup Squad Of Seven Is Chosen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. heads the list of seven players chosen to form the United States Wightman Cup tennis team, which will meet an English team on Aug. 4 and 5 at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills.

Helen H. Jacobs, United States champion, Alice I. Marble, recent winner of two tournaments in the East, Carolin Babcock and Josephine N. Cruickshank are the other Californians named beside Mrs. Moody, the former Helen N. Wills.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, complete the list, from which the final lineup will be chosen.

Hall Wins Tennis Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 24—W. Merrill Hall of New York yesterday won the White Mountains and New Hampshire state tennis championships by defeating Anton F. Von Bernuth, Upper Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. Von Bernuth has two legs on the Crawford Notch Challenge Cup, which must be won three times before it becomes the permanent property of the player. Ottilie M. Gaertner of Brookline, Mass., defeated Marietta Argimbreau of Stamford, Conn., 6—2, 6—1, in the final round for the women's singles title, Saturday. Showers Saturday held up the men's final.

Outboards at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24 (AP)—"Peewee" Roberts of Springfield, Mass., was class A winner in the outboard motorboat races held off the Yale boathouse in the harbor Saturday by the New Haven members of the Connecticut Outboard Association. The free-for-all race was won by Jack Grinold of New Haven, with Ken Mackenzie of New Haven second, and Roberts finishing third. A special race for inboard runabouts was taken by Burt Mackenzie of New Haven.

Metz New Penn Titlist

SCRANTON, Penna., July 24 (AP)—Dick Metz of Hollywood Country Club, Deal, N. J., Saturday won the Pennsylvania open golf championship at Scranton Country Club, posting a grand total of 285 for the 72 holes of medal play. Felix Serafin, Scranton, Penna., was second with 288.

Holes Out in One Twice

RIVER FALLS, Wis., July 24 (AP)—Stan Morse gave the hole-in-one golfers something to shoot at when he scored two aces on consecutive rounds of play on the River Falls golf course yesterday. Both were made on the 90-yard eighth hole.

Chicago Cubs Only Two Games in Rear Of Leading Giants

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	32	.596
Chicago	53	40	.570
Pittsburgh	49	43	.533
Boston	47	45	.511
St. Louis	46	45	.505
Cincinnati	41	52	.441
Brooklyn	37	50	.425
Philadelphia	37	53	.410

Results July 22

Boston 9, St. Louis 1.
New York 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 6.
Pittsburgh 9, New York 2.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.

Results July 23

St. Louis 12, Boston 0.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1 (6 innings).
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 7 (10 innings).
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York 5, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 4.

The Chicago Cubs, holders of the 1932 National League pennant, won five straight games last week and advanced to within two contests of the first-place New York Giants in the 1933 baseball race. After staying within striking distance of the lead for many weeks, yet not close enough to actually threaten, the Cubs have served notice that they have a right to that championship, and the Giants, Pirates or any other club that expects a chance at the pennant will have a real battle to eliminate them.

The Giants won five games and lost three during the seven days, but this record must be improved upon if they wish to stay out in front of the race. Bill Terry's boys had to engage in a six-game series with those troublesome Pittsburgh Pirates, who also are very much in the 1933 race. Three and one-half games separate the Buccs and Cubs, but that is a very narrow margin in these days of upsets in baseball.

Next to the Cubs the club that looked the most impressive last week was the Boston Braves. Playing in the West, the Tribe captured four of six games and climbed up into the first division, pushing the St. Louis Cardinals down into fifth place. Base hits are rattling off Boston bats with surprising regularity and the club's pitching is still very good. The Braves are two games in back of the third-place Pirates.

The Cincinnati Reds jumped up two notches and finished off the week by taking both ends of a doubleheader from the Pirates. One hardly knows what to expect from those Reds. At times they seem unbeatable, but a day or two later this form is just reversed. The Reds had six victories and only one defeat for the seven days.

Shields Is Victor Over Mangin In Crescent Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 24—Francis X. Shields returned to his old-time form once more for the first time since his trip to Europe, captured the singles in the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club yesterday, when he followed up his victories over Eugene H. McCauliff and J. Gilbert Hall in the earlier rounds, with a brilliant win from Gregory S. Mangin in the final, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4, after Mangin had defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., fourth ranking player of the United States, in the other semifinal, on Saturday, after five sets of hard-fought tennis, 6—1, 8—10, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2.

A new team from the Pacific coast sprang a surprise of unusual proportions in winning the doubles. Henry M. Culley and Joseph L. Coughlin first defeated R. Berkeley Bell and Mangin in the semifinal, 6—2, 6—4, shortened by consent, and then eliminated Shields and McCauliff in the final round after another five-set battle, scored at 3—6, 13—11, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Shields used his service and especially his hard forehand drive with great effect against Mangin, who was fairly knocked over by the power of the strokes of the winner. Shields did not lose a service game in the final, and did not drop a single set in the entire tournament.

Alonso and Burns Win In Maidstone Doubles

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Manuel Alonso, former Spanish Davis Cup player, and Edward W. Burns of New York won the Maidstone Club's annual invitation tennis doubles tournament yesterday, defeating Watson M. Washburn and Arthur McPherson, 6—2, 8—6, 2—6, 10—8, in the final round.

Alonso's crafty play was the dominating factor of the match just as it had been earlier in the day when he and his partner eliminated the Oxford-Cambridge combination of Douglas Freshwater and Grady C. Frank in the semifinal, 7—5, 6—4.

Washburn and McPherson earned their way into the finals at the expense of Lindley W. Tiers Jr. and Edward McKnight, 6—3, 6—0.

Weetamoe Defeats Vanitie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 24—Weetamoe, owned by Frederick H. Prince, with Harold S. Vanderbilt at the wheel, defeated Vanitie, Gerard B. Lambert's boat, by 7m. 39s. at the finish of their 24½-mile race here Saturday. That margin is increased to 10m. 30s. when allowance of better than seven seconds a mile was counted in. The race was sailed in a light southwest breeze, which changed to southeast after the yachts had covered the first leg of the course. The score between the two boats this season now stands Weetamoe six victories and Vanitie four.

Noyes Regains Title

RYE, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Sidney Noyes of Ardsley regained the Westchester Country Club invitation golf title Saturday by defeating Dr. R. R. Lauckner of Canoe Brook, 4 and 3, in the 18-hole final round. Noyes, title-holder in 1930, was out in 37 to stand 3 up, but had to rally on the closing holes after running into a string of three-three-putt greens.

Wins First Major Golf Title

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Walter Scheiber of Hillcrest yesterday won the Metropolitan P. G. A. golf championship, defeating Walter Kozak, a neighboring Long Islander from Pomonok, 1 up, at the Rockwood Hall Country Club. After finishing the morning round all square, Scheiber took three of the last four holes to score his first victory in major golf competition.

Miss Hicks Wins N. Y. Title

PLANDOME, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks, former national champion, won the New York State women's golf championship by defeating Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Glen Oaks, 7 and 5, in the 36-hole final round Saturday. Miss Hicks bettered the men's record for the course by a stroke with a 76, one under par, as she finished the first 18 in the morning 9 up.

Miss Kight Wins Every Freestyle Individual Race

Logical Successor to Miss Madison—Two New Week-End Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANTAGH, N. Y., July 24—Lenore Kight completed her task of making herself queen of the freestyle mermaids of the United States, in succession to Helen E. Madison, by winning every freestyle individual event, in the four-day meet of the A. A. U. of the United States women's championships, at Jones Beach, and, in addition, being the anchor of her team of the Carnegie Library Club of Homestead, Penna., when it established a new world record of 11m. 10s., for the half-mile relay championship. She herself established one record, in winning the quarter mile on Friday.

Katherine Rawls, the diminutive diver and swimmer of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was a double winner in the meet, as she added the 300-meter medley to her springboard dive victory, on Saturday, for another world record, in addition to retaining her championship.

The performances of Miss Kight made her club the team winner, with five victories. The summary:

Saturday Events

300-Meter Medley (Breast, Back and Freestyle)—Won by Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; June Burr, Greater Miami A. A., Miami, Fla., second; Helen Lee Smith, Indianapolis A. C., Indianapolis, Ind., third. Time—4m. 38.6s. (New world record.)

880-Yard Relay—Won by Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna. (Louise Clark, Anna May Gorman, Johanna Gorman, Lenore Kight); Women's Swimming Association of New York, first team, second (Lisa Lindstrom, Jessie Sconyar, Dorothea Dickinson, Susan Robertson); W. S. A. N. Y., second team, third. Time—11m 10s. (New world record.)

Sunday Events

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Margaret Hoffman, Scranton, (Penna.) Swimming Association; Anne R. Govednik, Chisholm, Mich., second; Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., third. Time—3m. 14.6s.

880-Yard Freestyle—Won by Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna.; Susan Robertson, Women's Swimming Association, New York, second; Irene Pirie, Toronto Dolphinettes, Toronto, Can., third. Time—11m. 34 3-5s.

Platform Dive—Won by Dorothy Poynton, Los Angeles A. C., 65.75 points; Mrs. Frances Meany Scofield, W. S. A., New York, second, 79.61 points; Marjorie Stoneburg, Toronto Dolphinettes, Toronto, Can., third, 74.27 points.

See-Saw Battle In American Between Yankees, Senators

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	33	.633
Washington	56	33	.629
Philadelphia	47	43	.522
Detroit	44	46	.478
Chicago	43	48	.472
Cleveland	44	50	.468
Boston	40	50	.444
St. Louis	35	61	.365

Results July 22

Boston 5, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 2, New York 1.
Washington 4, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.

Results July 23

Boston 6, Chicago 2.
Boston 7, Chicago 2.
Detroit 12, Washington 6.
New York 3, Cleveland 1.
New York 8, Cleveland 1.

A race that was expected to be at the start of the season, a one-sided affair, has turned into a real battle royal. Nearly every day the New York Yankees and Washington Senators change places at the top of the American League baseball race and it is impossible to say right now who will finish in front. This morning the Yanks are in the lead by the margin of half a game, by virtue of a double victory over the Cleveland Indians yesterday. While this was taking place the Senators dropped a slugging contest to the Detroit Tigers.

Just seven days ago the two leaders were tied, but New York's four victories and three defeats was a shade better than Washington's record of three and three. The Yanks have been playing at home, but very soon they take trips to Boston and Washington for important series.

Four triumphs and three defeats kept the Philadelphia Athletics right up in the first division, although they are some distance behind the Yanks and Senators. The Detroit Tigers had a record of four and three for the week and took possession of fourth place. They are only half a game ahead of the fifth-place Chicago White Sox, who were doing fairly well until they reached Boston.

The Red Sox were easily the class of the second division during the seven days. After starting off the week by losing two straight, the Sox turned around and took five in succession from the White Sox behind excellent pitching and some timely batting. Only two games are between the Red Sox and Cleveland.

Woods Wins King's Prize

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 24 (Canadian Press)—Shooting in the final stage for the first time Cadet Officer Woods of Nottingham University's O. T. C. Saturday won His Majesty the King's Prize, greatest award for marksmanship in the empire meeting of the National Rifle Association. Woods posted a total of 287 points out of a possible 300 for both second and third stages to take the cash award of £1,500, the N. R. A. gold medal and the gold badge. Best of the six Canadians in the final was Sergt. Maj. N. J. McLeod of Toronto, with 282. McLeod was announced the winner of the all-comers aggregate and won second place in the grand aggregate, Bisley's two most difficult tests of consistent marksmanship in a number of selected matches. In the all-comers he scored 100 out of a possible 370 and he won a challenge cup valued at more than $1200.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	18	10	.643
New Orleans	16	13	.552
Memphis	15	14	.517
Birmingham	14	15	.483
Nashville	13	14	.481
Chattanooga	15	17	.469
Little Rock	14	17	.453
Atlanta	11	16	.407

Results July 22

Nashville 6, Knoxville 3.
New Orleans 3, Little Rock 0 (5 innings).
Memphis 9, Birmingham 8.
Chattanooga 1, Atlanta 0.

Results July 23

Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 2.
Chattanooga 5, Atlanta 3.
Knoxville 6, Nashville 4.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 3.
New Orleans 4, Memphis 3.
Memphis 7, New Orleans 6.
Little Rock 8, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 7, Birmingham 2.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
6:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
7:00 Essex House Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 Orin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Yesterday and Today"—Frank Tours.
8:30 "Verse and Melody."
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Clifford and Cameron, songs.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:30 NBC, President Roosevelt, national appeal.
11:15 News announcements.
11:30 "Midnight Frolic."
11:45 NBC, Southern Symphonies.
12:00-1:30 a. m. NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
6:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
6:30 NBC, Piano duo.
6:45 NBC, Musical program.
7:00 "The Evening Talker"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute Program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 NBC, President Roosevelt, national appeal.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
6:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
6:45 CBS, David Ross, interview.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
7:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Talks; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, Address by William P. Stevenson, board chairman of Home Owners Loan Corporation.
8:30 CBS, Ambassadors; male trio.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, The Manhattan Serenaders.
9:15 CBS, The Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; soloists; comedienne.
9:45 CBS, World's Fair invitation; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connors Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, President Roosevelt, national appeal.
11:00 Reports; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Local and CBS dance music.
7:45 New England Council; Robert Huse, talk; "This Week in Business."
8:00 Recordings of Act 1, Pagliacci, by La Scala Orchestra and Chorus.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-3:15 p. m., fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-256m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 6:45-9:00 a. m., E. D. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1050kc-200m.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

NORFOLK, Va. — Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOH, 1310kc-229m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla. — Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1120kc-268m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-494m.

POYNETTE, Wis. — Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

DES MOINES, Iowa — Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO-WOC, 1000kc-300m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-390m.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-360m.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-341m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Ok

The Home Forum

Sound and Fury?

PROFESSOR A. E. HOUSMAN recently inquired: What is Poetry? And, though it was in the home of poetry, which is Cambridge, that he asked the question, he was fairly graveled for an answer. He could no more define poetry, he said, than a terrier could define a rat. But he knew poetry when he met it, for as he read it his flesh tingled; so much so, in fact, that he dared never think of a line of poetry when shaving, lest his skin should bristle so as to make that manly occupation impossible.

Other writers and lecturers have been bolder than Mr. Housman in defining poetry, though whether their courage has been adequately rewarded is, as Mr. Kipling says, another story. Wordsworth, for instance, declared that: "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge, . . ." It was Coleridge who defined it as "the best words in the best order," while Theodore Watts-Dunton leaned to the view that poetry "is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language." Somewhat more simply, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch says that "poetry is the stuff that poets have written."

Mr. Housman, however, declined battle on the risky ground of what poetry is, only to offer it on the still more debatable question of how poetry achieves its effects. The meaning of poetry, says Mr. Housman, is nothing; the sound is all-important. It is not the idea that poetry conveys, but the noise it makes, that brings to the reader the shock of delighted surprise he experiences when reading true poetry. "Six simple words of Milton," says Mr. Housman, "Nymphs and shepherds, dance no more"—can bring tears to the eyes, though the sense of the passage is "blithe and gay," and he attributes this power to the sheer sound of the words. This doctrine of Mr. Housman's is a direct reaction from the Victorian view of poetry as a versified moral code, and will not find ready acceptance from those who consider pieces like: "Be-good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," as the height of poetic achievement. But, on examination, it must be admitted to have at least some truth in it.

* * *

Poetry partakes of the nature of music, and music is an affair of "concord of sweet sounds," not of intellectual conceptions. Anyone who doubts the enormous importance of the sound of poetry need only read over to himself the lines:

"Four ducks on a pond,
A grass bank beyond,
A blue sky of spring,
White clouds on the wing;
What a little thing
To remember for years—
To remember with tears."

and compare the emotional effect of this reading with that obtained by Mr. Laurence Olivier, when he speaks them in a play now running in London. Mr. Olivier does not make their meaning any more significant; but he reveals a beauty of sound not apparent to the casual reader.

Mr. Ifor Evans, in his *English Nineteenth Century Poetry*, has an acute observation on Swinburne's *Atalanta in Calydon* that supports Mr. Housman's theory. Everyone remembers at least the famous chorus of "Atalanta":

"When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces,
The mother of months in meadow or plain
Fills the shadows and windy places
With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain."

Mr. Evans points out that the effect of this poem is one of exhilaration and pleasure, though the meaning it conveys intellectually is pessimistic and gloomy. It is a striking example of the fact that the pleasure derived from a poem may be not merely independent of, but actually opposed to, its intellectual significance.

But, if the delight of poetry can be thus independent of meaning, how comes it that we do not enjoy verses written in a language we do not understand? The answer to this is of course, that we do enjoy poetry written in a foreign tongue, provided that it be read to us properly. Appreciation of such a phrase as "Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros" or of:

"Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo
Dulce loquentem"

does not in any way depend on comprehension of the meaning of the words; it is a product of the sound.

* * *

So much may be conceded to Professor Housman, and yet—and yet—. The whole story has not been told. For *Atalanta in Calydon*, for example, though an admirable piece of versification, is not one of the great poetic achievements of the world. Poetry can produce its effects independently of meaning; but in the greatest poetry meaning and expression are at one. In the finest passages in Shakespeare the idea behind the words, and the sound of the words in which that idea is revealed, are combined in a single harmony, each enriching the other. Poetry that depends on sound alone falls below the greatest. On this subject the last word has been said by Walter Pater, in the distinction that he drew between good art and great art. "Given the conditions I have tried to explain as constituting good art"—which depends on style alone—"then, if it be devoted further to the increase of man's happiness, to the redemption of the oppressed, or the enlargement of our sympathies with each other, or to such presentment of new or old truth about ourselves and our relation to the world as may ennoble and fortify us in our sojourn here . . . it will be also great art." The same distinction might be drawn between good poetry and great poetry.

HAROLD HOBSON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ... $9.00 Three months 2.25 Six months 4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
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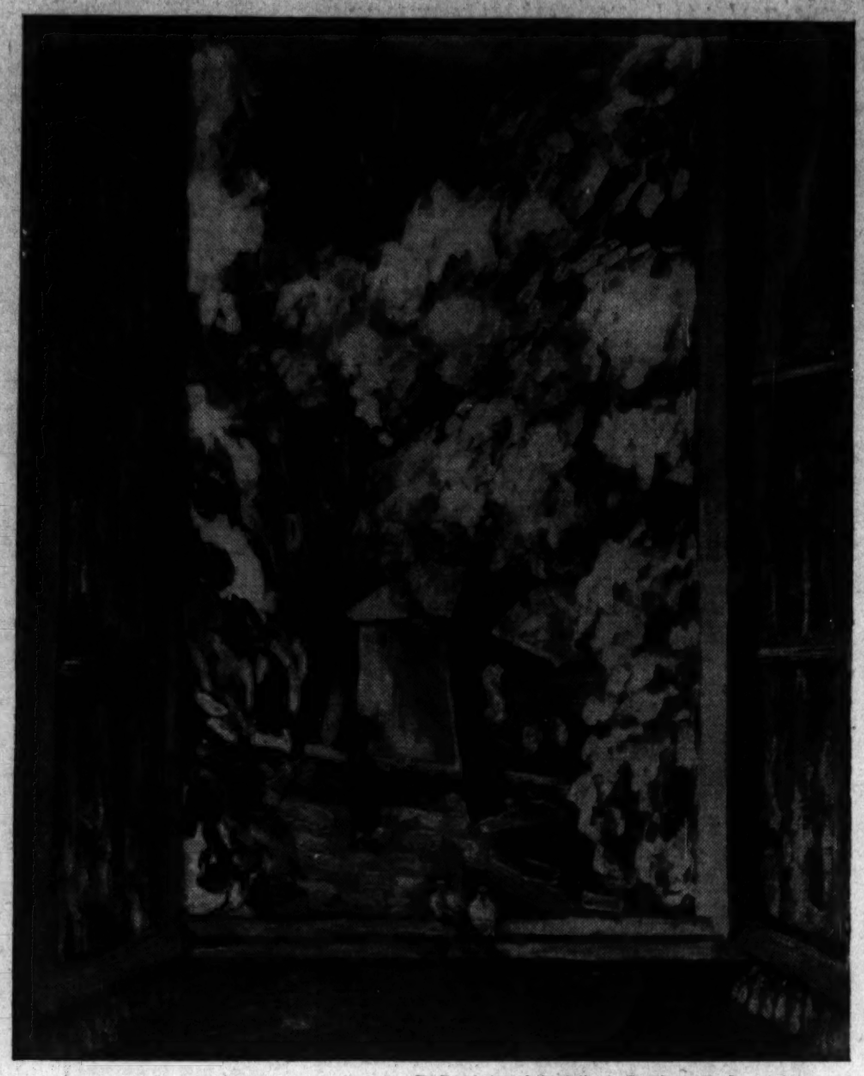
Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Beginning of Music

To imitate with the mouth the liquid voices of birds was practiced long before men could play melodious tunes, and delight the ear with music. The whistling of the zephyr through the empty reeds first taught the rustics to blow through hollow stalks. Then by degrees they learned the sweet plaintive notes, which the pipe, pressed by the fingers of the players, pours forth—the pipe, which is now found through all the pathless groves and woods and glades, through the solitary haunts and divine resting places of the shepherds. (Thus time by degrees suggests every discovery, and skill evolves it into the regions of light and fame.) These melodies softened the hearts of those swains, and delighted them when they were satisfied with food; for then every thing affords pleasure.—LUCRETIUS. From "De Rerum Natura." Translated by J. S. WATSON.



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"The Open Window": From a Painting by Grace Henry

MRS. GRACE HENRY is, before all else, a colorist. So vivid is the delight of this Irish-woman in painting that her enthusiasm spontaneously communicates itself to the spectator. In "The Open Window" there is an impression of the virgin quality of spring. The airy coolness of young green clothes the trees, paling into tender primrose where the sun shines full on the foliage which billows up against a steady blue-gray sky. The warm tone of the foreground—golden and russet brown and creame—is focused in the figure clothed in red-dish brown skirt and blue-gray bodice. The sunshine and green leaves outside are set in a natural frame formed by the blue-gray woodwork of the open windows, in the glass of which the green of the trees is reflected in a deeper tone. Two doves sitting on the ledge serve to give a gracious touch to the austerity of the parallel lines of the windowsill.

Mrs. Henry, who has her home in Paris, has recently spent some months in the island of Chioggia. About eighteen miles from Venice, this island lies at the sea end of the lagoons and is inhabited almost entirely by fishermen. The fishing boats with their unique multicolored sails, decorated in traditional style, have been the inspiration of many paintings which Mrs. Henry has brought home with her. These, for the most part, are arrangements of colors rather than structural designs in paint.

A recent exhibition, held in London, showed how many beautiful harmonies Mrs. Henry has worked out with the sails of the "bragazzi" as her theme. Her strong sense of humor was also evident in such pictures as the "Top of the Hill," a group of three Irishwomen, one in an attractive red shawl, gossiping on a heathery knoll; and in "The Lido," a countryfied old couple in an antiquated chaise drawn by a white pony.

On a Piece of Tapestry

Hold high the woof, dear friends, that we may see
The cunning mixture of its colours rare.
Nothing in nature purposely is fair,—
Her mingled beauties never quite agree;
But here all vivid dyes that garish be,
To that tint mellowed which the sense will bear,
Glow, and not wound the eye that, resting there,
Lingers to feed its gentle ecstasy.
Crimson and purple and all hues of wine,
Saffron and russet, brown and sober green
Are rich the shadowy depths of blue between;
While silver threads with golden intertwine,
To catch the glimmer of a fickle sheen,—
All the long labor of some captive queen.

—From "Sonnet and Other Verses," by GEORGE SANTAYANA. (New York: Duffield.)

Indian Dusk

Chhokrapur is lovely in the evening twilight. Standing by the Dilkhusha tank today, I watched for a little the imperceptible transition of day into night. Over the water the spur of hill on which my house stands was black and featureless, but behind it, edging with light the cypresses and the speared dome of the Hanuman temple upon the crest, the sky was pale green and of curious depth. . . . Above, lifted by the cypress plumes, Venus brightly shone, and lay also at my feet a pale, quivering starfish below the silver surface of the water. The air was full of the sweet scent of dusk. In the far distance a pipe thrilled, and along the stone margin of the lake a turbaned boy walked towards me, salaamed, and gathering earth from the pathway, descended the steps to wash his hands. I continued on my way, and as I walked on I heard him, out of sight, singing to himself, his voice mingling with the reedy music of his pipe.—J. R. ACKERLEY, in "Hindoo Holiday. An Indian Journal." (London: Chatto & Windus. New York: Viking Press.)

Godlike Patience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MENTION made in the book of Revelation of "the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ" hints the close relationship that patience bears to the eternal verities of being. Their highest exponent, the Master, taught mankind the godliness of patience. Patience is an immortal quality. In joyous confidence, it puts the moment to work in opportunity's unbounded realm. Patience smilingly joins hands with her heavenly sisters—affection, wisdom, courage, and perseverance, and triumphantly goes on to victory over evil.

Patience helps to bring to fruition every right desire for achievement, and thus aids in fulfilling humanity's highest hopes. In the domain of human experience we see patience cooperating with other true qualities in the building of hamlets and empires, and sustaining the effort of the toiler in every branch of right endeavor. Indeed, without patience nothing enduring can be accomplished.

Nature affords impressive symbols of beneficent, patient activity. On hillside and in valley, restoration and maintenance are ever at work. "Patience is symbolized by the tireless worm, creeping over lofty summits, persevering in its intent," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 515 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The example of even the lowliest of creatures may give impulse to our quest for good. Well may we rejoice that man, far from being a tiny speck in an unthinking world of blind material forces, in reality is spiritual, divinely endowed with spiritual qualities, ever manifesting themselves in the lofty perfection of divine Mind, in continuous recognition of God as Spirit and of His entire creation as spiritual. We may well be grateful that the patient labor of pioneers in the emancipation of the human race has left its imprint on the centuries' course, inspiring men in our day, as in that of Paul, to see "that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us."

The search for God requires loving patience; for has the searcher not set out on the most momentous and reverent of tasks, the task of understandingly approaching the eternal fount of man's being, Love divine? "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire" (Science and Health, p. 3).

Patience is an attribute of divine Love. Loving as Jesus loved means also attaining to his patience. We cannot think of Jesus as ever manifesting less than perfect, compassionate patience. He of whom Isaiah had prophesied, "He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street. A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench: he shall bring forth judgment unto truth," was not influenced by the evidence of the physical senses. His decisions were invariably the outcome of his spiritual understanding of God and man. Though aware of error's onsets, he remained calm and confiding, conscious of his indissoluble unity with his Father. His earthly career was fraught with the significance of the divine purpose to which he was devoted. With loving patience he rebuked the mistaken sense of life entertained by his countrymen, and he healed their moral and physical illnesses in so far as the individuals were receptive to the light of Truth which the Wayshower so fully reflected.

Tenderness and patience heal many wounds. They are efficient remedial agents which all may acquire "without money and without price," and which they may use with perfect confidence. Many a rash word has been arrested by the patient cognizance of man's real nature as the child of ever present, all-powerful Love; and in this realization all concerned have been blessed, including the seemingly impatient one. One who expresses patience quarrels neither with one's own, nor with another's, human shortcomings. He does not envy another who appears to be more successful or more gifted than he. Patience dwells in the assurance of Love's ever-availability and impartiality, and in the understanding that unbounded good unceasingly emanates from God and blesses all.

Meditation on Love's infinite compassion discloses Love's patience; then the human expression of patience becomes spontaneous. This apprehension obliterates the belief which holds patience to be a negative condition of thought that stolidly bears with persons or conditions. It is seen that, on the contrary, the exercise of patience demands spiritual activity—a right appreciation of values, the ability to distinguish between sense-testimony and spiritual reality.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 340), "The lives of great men and women are miracles of patience and perseverance." These words truly depict her own career of unique usefulness and achievement. Her life of loving labor on behalf of Christ's kingdom on earth has set an ever inspiring example of Godlike patience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

געטליכע געדולד

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטען סיינס מאניטאר")

די בעמערקונג, וואס ווערט געמאכט אין דעם בוך פון דעם עוואנגעליסט, יאהאן, וואס ווערט אנגערופן, „די אומשלעקונג, וועגען דעם קעניגרייך און דער גערולד זיי איהם דאך פיהלען און געפינען, חאטשט ער איז נים וויים פון יקרען פון אונז." דער שרעקבונג צו ווערען בעקאנט מים גאם פאדערט א ליבהאבעניגען גערולד. דען האם זיך נים דער נאבאשרשער אנגענומען מען מים איינע פון די וויכטיגסטע אר-ביים—אן ארבייט, וואס איז פול מים יראה הכבוד, און וואס פאדערט אז מען זאל צוקומען צו דעם אייביגען קוואל פון דעם מענשענס עקזיסטענץ, די געטליכע ליבע, מים קענטניס און פערשטאנדניש פון זיין עדדי שרויבם אויפן זיים 3 פון אינהר בוך, „וויסענשאפט און געזונטי אזוי: „דאס גאטליכע וועזן מוז פון מענשען אפגעשיידעלט ווערען.—זאגסט איז דער מענש נים דאס בילד און גלייכניס פון דעם גערולדיגען, פערשיידען, וואהרען, און איין און אייניגיגען גאם. דער גאם וועלכער איז „נאענ ליבליך," אבער צו פער-שטעהען גאם איז ער ארבייט וואס קחתרט צו דער אייביגקייט, און ערפארדערט אן אכטאלם אינווויהונג פון די גנאדענקען, און ענערגיע, און פון אונזער פערלאנג. די גערולד איז אן אייגענשאפט פון דער געטליכער ליבע. דער וואס וויל ליבען אויף דעם זאלבען אופן וויי יעזוס האט געליבט, מוז זיך פריהער הערהויבען צו זיין מאס פון גערולדשאפט. מיר זייגען זי-כער אז יעזוס האט אימער אויסגעדריקט א פאלקאמענע גערולד,—א גערולד וואס איז צוזוגען פול מים מיטליידיגע און רחמנות. יעזוס האט דערפילט די נבואה פון ישעיה, וועלכע זאגט: „ער וועט נים צובראכען א שילף פון ריר, און וועט נים אויסלעשען א ליכט וואס ברענט שוואך. ער וועט ברענגען משפט צו דער וואהרהייט." ער איז נים צוגעקומען צו דער וועלט אלס א פערשטעהער פון מענשען, וואס האלטן זיך פון זייערע מיטמענשען אפגעשיידעט, אדער אומשטענדען אין אן אומ-גלוסטפערטען אדער נאריש-זיין שווינגער פערקעהרטען. עס קען בעווייזען וועלכע די איבונג פון גערולד פאדערט ביים-טיגע מחשבות-א ריכטיגע אפשעצונג פון וויכטיגקייטען, און א שקהגקיים צו מא-כען אונטערשיעד צווישען די בעווייז פון די זאכען און די ביים-טיגע וויכטיגקייטען ביישפיעל פון געטליכע גערולד.

אינספערמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סיינס לי-טעראטור, וואס ווערט אויסגעגעבען איז דער אידישער שפראך, קען באקומען וועלען דורד א שריפטליכער נאכפרעגונג בא דער קריסט-לידיי סיינסגעזעלשאפט פאבלישונג פאסיטאן. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

From One of Margaret Fuller's Letters

Our visit to Mr. Wordsworth was fortunate. . . . He walked with us to all his haunts about the house. Its situation is beautiful, and the "Rydalian Laurels" are magnificent. Still, I saw abodes among the hills that I should have preferred for Wordsworth; more wild and still more romantic. The fresh and lovely Rydal Mount seems merely the retirement of a gentleman, rather than the haunt of a poet. He showed his benignity of disposition in several little things, especially in his attentions to a young boy we had with us. This boy had left the circus, exhibiting its feats of horsemanship, in Ambleside, "for that day only," at his own desire to see Wordsworth; and I feared he would be dissatisfied, as I know I should have been at his age, if, when called to see a poet, I had found no Apollo flaming with youthful glory, laurel-crowned, and lyre in hand; but instead, a reverend old man clothed in black, and walking with cautious step along the level garden-path. However, he was not disappointed; and Wordsworth, in his turn, seemed to feel and prize a congenial nature in this child.

Taking us into the house, he showed us the picture of his sister, repeating with much expression some lines of hers, and those so famous of his about her, beginning "Five years," etc.; also, his own picture, by Inman, of whom he spoke with esteem. I had asked to see a picture in that room, which has been described in one of the finest of his later poems. A hundred times had I wished to see this picture, yet when seen was not disappointed by it. The light was unfavorable, but it had a light of its own,—

"whose mild gleam
Of beauty never ceases to enrich
The common light."

Mr. Wordsworth is fond of the hollyhock; a partiality scarcely deserved by the flower, but which marks the simplicity of his tastes. He had made a long avenue of them, of all colors, from the crimson brown to rose, straw-color, and white, and pleased himself with having made proselytes to a liking for them, among his neighbors.

I never have seen such magnificent fuchsias as at Ambleside, and there was one to be seen in every cottage-yard. They are no longer here under the shelter of the greenhouse, as with us, and as they used to be in England. The plant, from its grace and finished elegance, being a great favorite of mine, I should like to see it as frequently and of as luxuriant growth at home. . . .

Mr. Wordsworth spoke with more liberality than we expected of the recent measures about the Corn-laws, saying that "the principle was certainly right, though whether existing interest had been as carefully attended to as was right, he was not prepared to say," etc. His neighbors were pleased to hear of his speaking thus mildly, and hailed it as a sign that he was opening his mind to more light on these subjects. They lament that his habits of seclusion keep him much ignorant of the real wants of England and the world. Living in this region, which is cultivated by small proprietors, where there is little poverty, vice, or misery, he hears not the voice which cries so loudly from other parts of England, and will not be stilled by sweet, poetic suasion, or philosophy, for it is the cry of men in the jaws of destruction.

It was pleasant to find the reverence inspired by this great and pure mind warmest nearest home. Our landlady, in heaping praises upon him, added, constantly, "and Mrs. Wordsworth, too." "Do the people here," said I, "value Mr. Wordsworth most because he is a celebrated writer?" "Truly, madam," said she, "I think it is because he is so kind a neighbor."—As quoted by DOROTHY VAN DOREN, in "The Lost Art." (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Rain Again

Once more the down-pour comes.
Well, let it rain.
We can be placid here behind the pane,
Watching a fluid world through streaming glass.

What though we meant to sport upon the grass,
Eating our meal in gypsy ecstasy,
Plucking the wild fruit from the cherry tree?

We have our books to read while hailstones clink,
And better yet we have our thoughts to think—
Castles to build and raze and rear again;
And good, much good, to ponder.
Let it rain.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

Along the Road to Jehol

We crossed the well preserved wall which in the days of the Mongol dynasty had been the north wall of Peking that Marco Polo described so marvellously.

Willows cast their shadows over the road. We drove slowly. . . . From time to time the road led between the grey walls and scattered clumps of trees of a little village, but, for the most part, fields of six-foot-high grain waved and shimmered as far as the eye could see. Very occasionally we passed, or met, rickshaws, and now and again a donkey-caravan taking vegetables or coal to Peking.

Away to the north-east were mountains, lightly etched against the sky. We splashed through a stream and stopped under some shady trees on the opposite bank to sample Lü Wu's provisions. On the grass he spread out chicken, eggs, hors d'oeuvres, cakes and coffee. The countryside was still and silent, and there was not a sign of life. The temperature was 88.7° F. and the midsummer wind was rustling sadly through the tops of the willows and acacias. In olden times this spot had seen the passing of emperors and empresses, carried in yellow palanquins, and accompanied by high mandarins; generals riding at the head of their troops. . . .

Now the only splendour on the road to Jehol was that provided by the red afterglow.

We were on the bank of the Pei-ho, the north river that runs into the bay of Chihli at Taku.

It was warm, 95.9° F. in the shade at four o'clock in the afternoon. The dust rose in clouds, as two motor-buses came along the road from Jehol. The maizefields were a rich green; here and there were cultivated patches of hemp and sunflower; black goats were grazing on the slopes, and behind the village of Shih-hsia the rocky defile grew so narrow that our bulky car had to be unloaded.

Before the evening shadows had deepened, we pitched camp in an open courtyard in the little village of Pai-ho-chien (The Ravine of the White River). The villagers looked askance at us when they found we preferred to sleep in the tent instead of in one of their simple huts. Certainly a great many Europeans had passed on the road to Jehol, but never before had any of them chosen this poor little village to sleep in.

Gradually darkness fell over the valley, and the head-lights were switched on for us to have supper by. Round us sat the villagers, silent and staring, while thousands of gnats and moths danced about in the bright beams.

The air was cool and the stars peeped in through the tent opening. For a long time I lay awake, listening to the noises of the night.—SVEN HEDIN, in "Jehol, City of Emperors." (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. New York: Dutton.)

Sundown

The road that mounts the hill
against the sun
Of dwindling day is pathway for the slow
Descent of cattle to the evening fold;
And wrapped in sudden glory, in the flow
Of furious light, a tall boy walks alone,
Turned, like his belled and thudding herd, to gold.

FRANCES FROST.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

EXHIBITIONS of modern painting are to be seen at Barbizon House and the Goupil Summer Salon at 11 Berkeley Square. The former shows recent works by some of the most distinguished senior British artists; the latter, many admirable paintings by artists of a younger generation.

An outstanding work at Barbizon House is a delicate, atmospheric landscape of "Framlingham," painted this year by the septuagenarian artist P. Wilson Steer, O. M. Born at Birkenhead in 1860, Steer has for half a century been the "uncrowned king" of the New English Art Club. No English painter is more highly and generally esteemed by his brother artists; and he is the only one on whom the King has conferred the highest of British honors, the Order of Merit. Yet Steer and his lovely art are still very little known to the general public. He has painted portraits which could hang beside the best works of Gainsborough and Romney, rivaling them in grace and excelling them in beauty of technical finish; but he is first and foremost, perhaps, a landscape painter, a poetic interpreter of the English countryside. One day, if they are not already, his landscapes will be as much part and parcel of the British inheritance as the plays of Shakespeare, the novels of Dickens, the landscapes of Constable and the nocturnes of Whistler. Just as some evening, strolling by the Thames at Chelsea or Putney, we pause to look at the scene and remark to our companion, "Look! it's quite a Whistler!" so, as the traveler motors along a highroad in the West Country or Yorkshire dales, and sees below a vast stretch of English meadowland, dappled with sunlight and shadow and dotted with trees, he says—or will say—"Look! that's a regular Steer!"

"Framlingham" is not one of these great vistas of open country, it is a closer, more intimate view of a placid landscape shimmering in pale colors; but it is just as typical of England, tender and exquisitely refined in its handling, poetic in its conception and almost magical in the truth of its suggestion of light and air. We may call Wilson Steer an English impressionist, and doubtless in his youth he learned much from the French masters of his time; but he is neither a follower nor an eclectic, but a sensitive and greatly gifted painter who has recorded his individual response to the beauty of English scenery with technical subtlety and supreme distinction.

* * *

Sir George Clausen, R. A., has passed his eightieth birthday and must be regarded as a "Grand Old Man" of British painting, yet age has not diminished the skill of his hand or dimmed the alertness of his eye for form and color. He also is a prominent contributor to the exhibition at Barbizon House, to which he has sent an admirable portrait of his old friend, "The late Edmund J. Sullivan," probably the most distinguished of our later English illustrators. Clausen is famed chiefly for his luminist landscapes and pastorals, but his rare portraits have exceptional distinction in their combination of probity of drawing with an ineffable tenderness of color. His portrait of Sullivan is a very thoughtful and beautiful presentation of a noble and distinguished personality.

There are many other good paintings at Barbizon House, landscapes by Lucien Pissarro, Sir William Rothenstein and Sir Charles Holmes, Italian scenes by Brangwyn and Bertram Nicholls, still-life by William Nicholson, Dod Procter and Ethel Walker. Nor is the younger school without its representative, for C. R. W. Nevinson shows two strikingly designed compositions based on scenes in New York—"Winter Afternoon, Manhattan," in oils, and "Steel and Steam," a New York street scene, in water color. But good as are these and many others, the honors of this show rest with the two veterans, Clausen and Wilson Steer.

One of the best things in the Goupil Summer Salon is another landscape, Gilbert Spencer's "Garsington," red houses round a village green, painted with great taste and accomplished suavity. Gilbert Spencer, like his elder brother Stanley, is to some extent an inheritor of Pre-Raphaelite tradition. He never scamps his detail and he shows fine observation in his nature studies, but he does not allow details to master him; he gives enough to enrich the contents of his picture but subordinates them to the main design, and so secures an impressive effect of unity and harmony. His sense of color is rich but never garish, and the surface of his paint is always of fine quality.

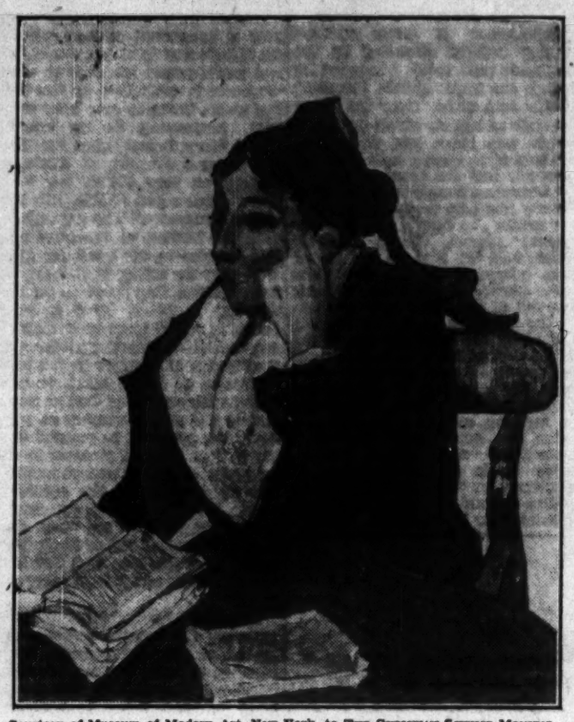
Other good landscapes here include Ethelbert White's "Flatford Mill," Charles Ginner's trees on "Hampstead Heath," Robin Guthrie's "The Apple Pickers," Nan West's delicate little snow scene, "Farfangan, Stockholm," and a most delightful, clear-ringing, well-designed water color by John Nash, "The Boat House."

* * *

Some attractive water colors of "Paris of Yesterday" were seen in Rowley Smart's one-man show at the Leger Galleries. Mr. Smart has a quick eye for the picturesque and his skill in composition was seen to advantage in his tinted drawing "Rue St. Geneviève Montagne" and in the more fully colored "Rue St. Médard No. 3." He varies his style considerably to suit his subject, but is always at his best when he lays emphasis on the drawing, whether he uses a fine pen-line, as in "Near Place Michele," or the broader black-chalk which gives strength and decorative value to his "Quay on the Seine."

A warm welcome has been given to the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries of paintings by the American artist, Edward Bruce, a delegate at the Economic Conference. English critics have been impressed especially by the clean definition and clarity of color which distinguish Mr. Bruce's well-organised compositions, whether they be carefully realized still-life, such as his "Basket of Eggs," landscapes like "California Cypress Trees" and "A Virginia Apple Tree," or more engineering and architectural in theme, such as his "Manhattan Bridge" and the remarkably decorative painting of a factory entitled "Industry." But the painting which has been most admired of all perhaps is "The Klamath River," with its delicately atmospheric wooded hills in the distance, a noble composition perfectly expressing the peace and quiet of the hill country, carried out in a symphony of delicate gray-blues and rich olive-greens.

A remarkable exhibition of sculpture by Dora Gordine is also being held this month at the Leicester Galleries. Though born in Russia, Miss Gordine is now a British subject. She has recently been in Singapore, where she has been decorating with sculpture the interior of the Municipal Building. Miss Goldine's bronzes have a considerable affinity with the work of Epstein. Like Epstein, she shows a distinct preference for Oriental types, and her heads in their sensitive modeling have a compelling sense of beauty less frequently maintained throughout the length of her full-length statues. That she is not insensitive to the refinement of European types is clearly shown by the exquisite simplicity of her "Mask of a Greek Boy," but with this exception all her heads are Oriental. Beautiful and technically fine examples of her modeling are her "Head of a Chinese Lady" and "Javanese Head." At her first exhibition here in 1928 Dora Gordine's "Mongolian Head" was purchased by Mr. Samuel Courtauld for presentation to the Tate Gallery, and the esteem in which her work is already held is indicated by the fact that examples of her sculpture have been secured by collectors so famous and fastidious as Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos and Sir Michael Sadler.



Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Woman of Arles," by Van Gogh.

The Symbol in Its Setting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ESSENTIALIZATION, abstraction, emphasis upon the characterizing elements—all these and kindred devices perform a large function in keeping the accent of a painting composition significant. Pictures are in continual need of rescue from the meaningless detail. But when selection is carried so far that the thing symbolized disappears and only the symbol remains we may have doubts as to the value of the result. When symbols only are presented, and these symbols are themselves distorted out of all recognition, it would seem that the whole reason for their existence has disappeared. In the works of masters the symbol exists as the concentrate of an object that is sufficiently touched with representation to have some individuality related to the observer's experience. The notion that the symbol may survive for its own sake, without a setting to give it definition, is an extravagance of modernist art that—to say the best of it—has yet to prove its right to take a place in the great stream of lasting things in art.

* * *

In the summer exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art this question of the symbol and its setting receives large exemplification. One might traverse the whole problem without going beyond the paintings by Picasso here shown, for he has thought back and forth over the whole range of abstraction. One may turn from his lovely "Mother and Child," in which the artist uses line to inclose the characterizing planes and is content with mere washes to indicate the contained form, to his abstract portrait in which we are vouchsafed a door, a shirt front and a dressing sack as the chief recognizable symbols.

Surely the symbol must have a setting to give it meaning, and in the mother and child the setting is realized, at once firmly and delicately. In between these two extremes are other phases of Picasso—his arbitrary use of color in "Absinthe Drinker," with its bestowal of a green face and yellow arms upon the woman subject; the "Girl in Blue," with its luscious expansion of the curving facial planes; the "Blue Boy," with its discovery of the long, definitive contours.

Nine paintings by Roualt fill one of the smaller rooms, evoking a strong and consistent impression of this original painter's work. His utter abandonment of the superficially pleasing subject would seem to be a deliberate avoidance of the easy and facile effect. His broad line, inclosing ominously dark areas in his gargoylelike portraits, has a way of wandering in obedience to a large guiding design, and serving that design as well as the subject. One is impressed by this painter's large command of the symbol within a firm setting as a means of revealing the inner impulses that make the ugly visages that delight him so vivid in their feeling for the whole life of a man rather than the elegant false front assumed for social purposes.

By Matisse there are several examples of his interior decoration and one of his Odalisques, frankly not impressive because of their similarity to many others among his canvases. One cannot help noticing the formula of the decorative symbol, almost a stencil at times. But his "Tea Party," painted in 1917, has the marks of "invention and the austerity of style" that an enthusiastic commentator attributed to it in the catalogue of the Matisse exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art.

The present exhibition will be of special interest to visitors to the city who are not widely conversant with the newer tendencies. This is a selected show of work done mostly during the twentieth century. For those who follow art shows closely there is the opportunity of seeing a considerable number of paintings that have not previously been shown publicly.

* * *

Among these unfamiliar things is "La Parade," by Seurat, lent from a private collection, with its extraordinary exemplification of divisionist painting which, at its subtlest, began and ended with this artist. None other has had the patience to build up a composition out of tiny wafers of color applied with a laboratory knowledge of surface vibrations of hues and their inner organization in form relations. Also shown is the artist's finial study for "Sunday at the Grand Jatte," from the Adolph Lewisohn Collection; and his marine, "Port-en Bessin," in which the tonalities of the beach sand are worked out as in an elaborate mosaic.

Also from the Lewishon Collection is Gauguin's "Maturnity," which attains to architectural and human dignity alike in its presentation of three women's figures in a domestic tableau out of doors. Other unfamiliar things include Modigliani's "Girl in the Black Dress" from Mrs. Charles H. Russell's Collection, abstractions by Kandinsky and Moholy-Nagy from the S. R. Guggenheim Collection, and Van Gogh's "The Woman of Arles" from the Adolph Lewisohn Collection. Other artists represented include Degas, Bonnard, Cézanne, Derain, Utrillo, Toulouse-Lautrec, Rousseau, Ségonzac, Redon, Dufy, Leger, Miro, Klee, Lehmbruck, Maillol and Kolbe.

E. C. S.

Grand Central Art Galleries

NEW YORK—The Grand Central Art Galleries have opened a branch in the old Union Club Building, Fifth Avenue at Fifty-first Street, with a private showing of American art. The new galleries will be open to the public beginning Aug. 1.

Dutton is the American publisher of Pierre Hamp's "Kitchen Prelude," the English edition of which (Constable) was reviewed in these columns March 18.

The Viking Press has published The Novels and Plays of Saki (H. H. Munro) complete in one volume.

'Santa Uliva' at Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

"SANTA ULIVA," an Italian mystery play by an unkown author of the fifteenth century, produced by Jacques Copeau in the cloisters of Santa Croce, June 5 and 7.

This "Sacra Rappresentazione," which, like "A Midsummer Night's Dream," was one of the most eagerly anticipated events of the Florentine Spring Festival program, found a fitting and harmonious setting in the austere beauty of the Santa Croce cloister, built by Brunelleschi, and an able and discerning producer in M. Jacques Copeau, who had entered deeply into the ingenuous grace of this old form of drama, and successfully solved the problems attendant upon an effort to present this fifteenth-century work to a twentieth-century audience.

The story of Santa Uliva—who is, indeed, neither an ecclesiastical saint nor an historical personage, but merely a legendary figure, a symbol in the popular imagination for virtue and heroism under persecution and misfortune of every kind—is found with variations in other lands, and forms the subject of one of the most typical and imaginative of the old Florentine "Sacre Rappresentazioni."

* * *

The "Representation," which is divided into two principal parts, or "days," is, like all such old pieces, rich in incident and in change of scene, the action moving from land to land and extending over long periods of time. Opening at the Court of the Emperor, father of Uliva, it proceeds through scenes of travel, of battle, in inn and forest, in the court of Brittany and the court of Castile. Journeys and voyages are made, tragic and astounding events take place in the long, intricate drama, all before the eyes of the audience upon an open stage. For the stage adopted by M. Copeau, occupying the whole central square of the cloister, allowed the action to proceed with continuity from one point to another without any break, light being thrown upon the successive episodes as represented in turn upon different parts of the stage.

By the system adopted by M. Copeau all the scenes of the story were continually in view, being rendered more or less visible by the heightened or diminished light thrown upon them. A low stage, scarcely more than 20 inches high, was built around the central well in the cloister, and continued in passages, sloping slightly downward toward the sides, between the box hedges and grass plots with which the cloistered rectangle is set. The stage was thus in the shape of a W, the two lower curves being toward the central block of spectators, who occupied one entire side of the arcade and half of the two sides at right angles. The remaining arcade space and the upper gallery were reserved for the musicians. This arrangement allowed of extensive movement on the part of the actors, and produced the necessary sense of remoteness of one episode from another.

* * *

The "Paradiso," an important feature of the old "Sacre Rappresentazioni," was enthroned in the center of the upper gallery, and had much of the beauty of a quattrocento picture, illumined or fading into shadow as the action required. The "properties" were of the simplest, such as a half-dozen little trees set in place to represent the "forest" in which Uliva was abandoned to her fate; a couple of gilded columns to suggest a royal entrance; a central throne built around the well which, by the grouping about it of the banners of the royalties upon their entrance, represented in turn the courts of the Emperor and of the Kings of Brittany and Castile.

There was something deliciously ingenuous in much of the speech and setting, and also much beauty in both, and in the rich color and design of the costumes by Signor Gino Sensani, seen against the noble columns and arcades of Brunelleschi, beneath the open summer sky. The music, written by Signor Ildebrando Pizzetti, admirably accorded with the piece.

M. Copeau had indeed recaptured something of the devotional feeling, the robust, simple poetry, the vividness and variety which must have characterized such representations long ago. He succeeded in causing one of these old "Rappresentazioni," after 500 years, to live again before the eyes of a twentieth century audience, and to hold them entranced from first to last.

Every seat for every performance both of the "Santa Uliva" and of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was taken and even the weather, after much uncertainty, proved favorable. The two spectacles formed a fitting culmination to the program of the Florentine "Musical May."

Open-Air Shakespeare

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

INNER CIRCLE GARDENS, Regents Park—"Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It," produced by Robert Atkins, June 5 and June 19, 1933.

My experience at the first evening performance of "Twelfth Night," in the beautifully equipped open-air theater at Regents Park, is one that I shall never forget, and for which I shall always be grateful to Mr. Sydney W. Carroll, to whose courage and enterprise these productions are due. It was hard to realise that we were not in Illyria, nor even in the French Riviera, but in the heart of London town. Here was a green-sward stage, backed by verdant shrubberies, a vast and thronged auditorium warmed with the tempered glow of a summer sun setting behind majestic trees, above which, an hour later, glided a full moon, while we witnessed an excellent performance of the world's loveliest and most wistful comedy, on a stage that, while golden sun gave place to silver moon, was quietly and softly, yet effectively, illuminated by floodlights fastened to overhanging branches.

At the afternoon performance, a bird caught and echoed Miss Phyllis Terry's closing note; during the garden scene, at night, a homing wild duck flew low over the stage. Nature's pageant of June foliage, wild bird-life, sunshine, shadow, moonlight and festoons of gayly colored lamps—what worthier setting is possible for the exotic atmosphere and matchless word-music of "Twelfth Night"?

By process of testing and experiment, a certain lack of synchronization between the voices of the actors and the microphones and amplifiers with which the theater is equipped, will be reduced to a minimum, or wholly abolished. Mr. Carroll is fully conscious of and is determined to amend these slight mechanical defects.

The performance of "Twelfth Night" was among the best that I have seen. Miss Margaretta Scott, a young actress gifted with unusual qualities of voice and diction, commands also the necessary breadth of style for open-air Shakespearean work. Mr. John Laurie's Orsino was distinguished in pose and speech; and his make-up made him closely resemblant to the Valois prince, Alençon, for whom, historically, Duke Orsino stands. Sir Nigel Playfair's Malvolio sacrificed dignity to comedy; but Mr. Robert Atkins's broad humors, as Sir Toby, did not appear overextravagant under the altered conditions; and if the kitchen scene loses something when played "beneath the canopy," the garden and duel scenes both gain thereby. It was interesting to observe how effective the long entrances, and still more the long exits, become, by giving opportunity for revelation of mood, as upon Viola's "Farewell, fair cruelty!" when, with a toss of the head, she sweeps from Olivia's presence.

In case of rain, there is a canvas-covered duplicate of both stage and auditorium; and therein on a wet night "As You Like It" was successfully given, with Messrs. Ion Swinley and Jack Hawkins as Jaques and Orlando, Miss Terry as Rosalind, and Miss Scott as Celia. Never having seen Miss Terry in a comedy part, I was dubious; but this accomplished actress did extremely well, playing throughout with a zest and buoyancy that were compelling, especially in the earlier scenes. Later on, particularly in the mock-marriage scene in the forest, and in the "I for no woman" episode, I should have liked a deeper lyrical note to be sounded, and a more patterned and rhythmical production. The comedy gains in depth thereby.

Rosalind and Celia played perfectly to one another; Jaques got full value out of every line; and Mr. George Grossmith, whom I was watching for the first time in a Shakespearean rôle, acquitted himself well. These performances, it is to be hoped, will receive support enough to insure their becoming a permanent feature of London's summer season.

PERCY ALLEN.

Music in Germany

By ALFRED EINSTEIN

Berlin

BEFORE closing for the summer the Städtische Oper brought out, with a flourish of trumpets, a new opera, "Freikorporal," by Herr Georg Vollerthun. The libretto was written by the versatile Herr Rudolf Lothar, who, amongst other things, was responsible for the text of "Tiefland," d'Albert's most successful opera.

"Freikorporal" was first performed in Hanover, two years ago, without particular success. Its reappearance on the second operatic stage of the capital of the Reich is perhaps due to its subject—Frederick II of Prussia. It takes us back to the time of the rough warrior-king who, with his recruiting officers, combed the whole countryside of Germany for his grenadiers. Just as the libretto relies on the difference between the rigid Prussian Court and the light-hearted Saxon, so the music depends on contrasted marches and polonaises. At best this much-derived music is merely pleasing.

The Staatsoper has engaged Herr Wilhelm Furtwängler as conductor, or, in the official wording, "first Staatskapellmeister." Herr Furtwängler promptly secured the services of Herr Robert Heger as assistant. Herr Heger had recently worked with Herr Bruno Walter in Munich and Herren Franz Schalk and Clemens Krauss in Vienna. The usual repertory is presented to a new public with many and daily alternating "guests," the most prominent of these being Frau Elisabeth Rethberg, who twice took the part of Elsa in the newly revived "Lohengrin," and really sang it. Her acting is conventional, without much sense of poetry, but her singing showed accuracy, beauty and animation.

* * *

As Herr Otto Klemperer did not conduct his four Staatsopern concerts, Herr Carl Schuricht took his place. Herr Schuricht is known as the conductor of the Wiesbaden symphony concerts, the Kur concerts in Scheveningen and, recently, of some of the Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig. On this occasion he gave a thorough if not irresistible performance of Bethoven's Ninth Symphony, with Och's massed chorus, of which he has also lately been made conductor.

The months of May and June are dedicated to the big musical festivals. The traditional festival of the "Allgemeinen Deutschen Musikverein" took place this time within the confines of Germany, in Dortmund—last year it was held in Zürich—under the direction of Pfälzer Wilhelm Sieben. The C sharp minor Symphony of Herr Hans Pfitzner was performed, as well as a symphonic suite by Herr Max Trapp, an overture by Herr E. N. v. Reznicek—"Raskolnikoff"—and a pleasing orchestral serenade by the managing director in Munich, Herr Clemens v. Franckenstein. There were also works by Herr Hermann Unger ("Vier Landschaften aus Faust II," for orchestra) and Herr Karl Hasse (sonata for violoncello), both pupils of Max Reger. To the younger talented group belong Herr Frank Wohlfahrt, with a rather abstract string quartet; Herr Werner Eyk (Munich) with a couple of sprightly Italian songs for tenor and orchestra; Herr Helmut Saller, with a suite for chamber orchestra; Herr Ottomar Gerster (Essen), with a pianoforte concerto; Karl Höller, with a work for two pianos which sounded like an improvisation, and Herr Hans Brehme, with a Partita for string quartet.

* * *

The most effective piece heard at the festival was a big choral work by Herr Herrman Reutter (Stuttgart) called "Der Grosse Kalender." This oratorio is a kind of modern "Jahreszeiten." The subject is the passing of the year, illustrated by rustic traditions, folk songs and contemplative lyrics by Goethe and Conrad Ferdinand Meyer—a mixture of the human and the mythical. Herr Reutter makes use of a severe, powerful polyphonic style with a sure and plastic imagination. The work is both very modern and very German.

The Dortmund Festival was immediately followed by the ninth Reger Festival in Kassel. A Reger anniversary should have been celebrated this year, but owing to the Wagner and Brahms Festivals Reger was rather overshadowed. So the three days devoted to him in Kassel constituted a much-needed act of reparation. Two of his major works were performed: the Hundredth Psalm and a new arrangement of his too heavily orchestrated "Gesangs der Verklärten," which proved to be a daring experiment.

Far more important than these festivals are the facts of the increasing limitations of the possibilities of performing great works in Germany. Hamburg, the second largest city, is a case in point. Until recently Hamburg had three orchestras: the Philharmonic, the Opera and the Rundfunk. Now there is to be only one orchestra. After the Philharmonic had joined forces with the Rundfunk the Hamburg Senate decided to amalgamate the Philharmonic with the Opera orchestra. In other words, Dr. Karl Muck's orchestra has vanished. What will less important towns do when Hamburg sets such an example?

'Pilgrimage'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SO LONG as the Fox film, "Pilgrimage," sticks to its theme of possessive mother-love it is a good talkie. Mr. I. A. R. Wylie posed something of a Spartan person in this story of Mrs. Hannah Jessop, who "would allow nothing and nobody" to take her son from her. It was Mr. Wylie's privilege to choose the subject; in turn he, or the writers who made a screen play of it, were under obligation to make her obsession understandable. This has not been done. Such an intense emotion as hers would need a good deal more varied means of revelation than the early scenes showing her looking after him longingly as he goes about his farm chores in Arkansas, and promising him his favorite hoe cake for supper; topping this off by a reading from the Bible in which a youth is warned against a woman.

One longs to enter into Mrs. Jessop's emotion richly enough to understand why all her life is inclosed by thoughts of her son. Has he taken the place of the father who has passed? Is he the only child of hers to survive? Does he fill a need in her that she must love someone deeply, exclusively? Why is she that way? We are never told why, are not given sufficient reason to believe in the arbitrary existence that the authors have bestowed upon her.

Accepting her on the say-so of the authors, we can agree that she is a strong figure. There is force in the episode of Mrs. Jessop's signing away of her son's liberty to the World War draft officers as a means of separating him from the girl he loves. A real throb is in the incident in which she learns that he has fallen in battle, and she asks before she goes into her room to mourn alone, that the men who brought the message be given refreshment. One cannot watch without a parched throat the scene of Mrs. Jessop's departure as a gold-star mother, when the mother of her son's boy puts into her hand a bouquet of flowers to be placed among the tributes in France.

* * *

These scenes Miss Henrietta Crosman imparts with power as Mrs. Jessop, albeit her tendency toward stentorian delivery is often out of place. Her voice seems right in the episode in France when she shouts to the assembly of mothers that she has no just place among them, and when she commands the drunken boy on the bridge—contemplating suicide—to go to his home with her. One altogether believes Miss Crosman when she smacks his face and hustles him away as if he were a misbehaving urchin.

For conclusion, Mrs. Jessop saves the boy from just such a disaster as she forced on her own son, by persuading his mother to accept the girl of his choice. This so makes Mrs. Jessop see her own actions in their true light that she returns home to take her grandson to her heart after asking his mother's forgiveness. This is the film's finest moment. One wonders how much more poignancy it might have taken on if a larger understanding of the woman's impulses had been conveyed to the spectators.

* * *

The time that could have been given to this revelation is frittered away in trivial scenes that have nothing to do with her problem—the arrival of rural flivvers to mocking musical comment, the introduction of the worn joke about the manure pile in the French farmhouse yard, the tattered anecdote of the Parisian taxi driver who starts a neighborhood rumpus by his demands for a large tip, and similar embroideries out of the ragbag of routine. All this sort of thing constitutes a falsification of the film's central idea.

Mrs. Jessop's dog plays a considerable part in the unfolding of pertinent events. Happily, he is not made to falsify bits of life as they pass. The films can't do that to animals without wiring them so that they may be pulled about in imitation of human vagaries. Miss Marian Nixon, Miss Lucille LaVerne, Miss Heather Angel and Master Jay Ward assist the picture's finer moments, under Mr. John Ford's often sensitive direction.

E. C. S.

At Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

IT WAS Dr. Alfred Hertz, known as "Father of the Bowl," whose baton gave the first beat of the Hollywood Bowl series of summer concerts, July 11. Dr. Hertz and the orchestra drew an audience of the usual devotees, whose numbers ranged into the thousands, but did not reach to the rear ranks of seats.

The program, typically Hertzian, began with the Prelude to "Lohengrin," which was followed by the Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony. Korngold's Suite to Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" and the "Wine, Women and Song" Waltz by Strauss followed the intermission. Evidently the Korngold item had been attentively rehearsed, for it had the clearest reading of the evening and its varying moods and sprightly humor came forth spontaneously and smoothly.

* * *

The second concert (July 13) was announced as Mr. Nicholas Slonimsky's Bowl début. Technically, this was true, but actually it was Mr. John Charles Thomas's concert. Those who went to gauge the conductor's ability, to hear the Honegger Suite "Napoléon" and the Beethoven "Eroica" Symphony left the Bowl with desire unfulfilled and with a decided sense of sympathy for Mr. Slonimsky, who bore the slight with generosity and a gentlemanly demeanor.

The program as printed was: A Fragment of chorus to the "Orestes" of Euripides (330 B. C.) from a conjectural version, Slonimsky; Overture to "Oberon," Weber; Aria "Eri Tu," from the "Masked Ball," Verdi, sung by Mr. Thomas; "La Valse," Ravel; Aria "Brindisi," from "Hamlet," Thomas; Suite "Napoléon," Honegger; Symphony in E flat, Beethoven.

* * *

Mr. Thomas, whose magnificent baritone voice was in top form, gave his two arias splendidly if not with as much finesse as we have heard them done. His rhythm suffered in favor of displaying a fine breath control, thereby losing that emotional fire remembered from the last hearing of the "Eri Tu" in the Bowl a year ago. However, he carried the audience by storm and was obliged to take recall after recall. Followed two arias with orchestral accompaniment, each bringing forth noisy acclaim, honestly earned. This should have satisfied the singer, if not a portion of the audience, and he could have signified his desire to let the program proceed without offense to anyone. However, he responded with a short speech, more recalls and then came out with his accompanist and sang the hackneyed "Home on the Range," which incited his radio fans to further manifestations.

The singer's second programmed aria was due at this point and again he responded with an orchestrally accompanied encore, the Prologue from "I Pagliacci," followed by endless journeys backward and forward to the center of the vast shell, which culminated in an unaccompanied rendition of "Old Man River."

The evening closed with the first movement, only, of the Beethoven Symphony!

* * *

The following Saturday night the program followed its regular course and all (or nearly all) was well. Mr. Slonimsky, evidently an adventurer in musical ways, has interested himself, among other novelties, in fanfares, and is inserting them into every nook and cranny of his programs. It is rather fun to hear the various composers' ideas thus expressed. We do not always like them, but they are so soon over that we are not offended. Sir Hamilton Harty's modest title "A Fanfare" valued it justly. Mr. Eugène Goossens's "Fanfare to a Ceremony" was angular and a bit pompous. Mr. Leigh Henry's "Fanfare for a Proclamation" and de Falla's "Fanfare for a Feast" had a spicy tang and some sound music in their few measures.

The "Meistersinger" Overture and the Borodin Symphony No. 2 were adequately presented; the Andante movement of the latter appealed most with its melodic charm. This opus has more the nature of a suite than of a symphony, which may account for Mr. Slonimsky's rather sketchy treatment of it.

We repeat what we wrote about the "American" Symphony by Mr. Roy Harris after Mr. Slonimsky played it in the Philharmonic Auditorium last winter: "It is a detriment to the cause of the American composer"; because, so far as could be discerned in two hearings, it follows no established standards of either old or new forms, in fact it evidences incorrect writing, false progressions, illogical combinations, and its rhythms are monotonous and mechanical.

A departure from Bowl tradition was the Sunday twilight concert. This season the Friday night concert has been abandoned in favor of the Sunday matinée, at which local artists are featured as soloists.

The fanfares of this occasion were Stravinsky, Milhaud and Satie. The Milhaud "Fanfare Romantick" contained some interesting satirical measures. The Scriabin "Divine Poem" raised Mr. Slonimsky above the standard so far established by him. It was given with considerable eloquence and thoughtfulness, although not free from moments of dullness. The Mozart Symphony No. 1 and the Strauss "Till Eulenspiegel" passed muster, but it was the "Ionization," by Mr. Edgar Varèse—for instruments of percussion, friction and sibilation—which placed the conductor in such a precarious position in the estimation of his listeners that it will take much excellent conducting of recognized masterpieces to regain a footing where his work will be valued without prejudice.

B. K. W.

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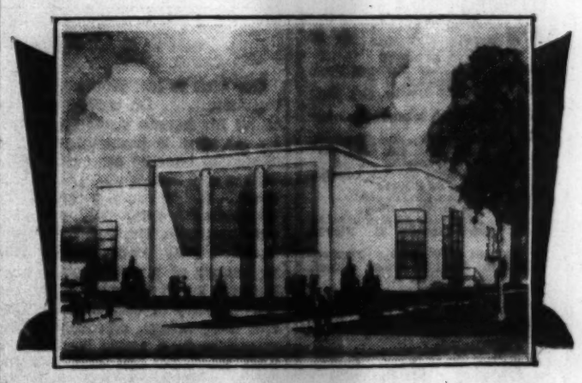

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The Children's Page

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

A SUMMER night, brooding like a mother over the town in which Little Cat lived, held all the houses and all the people, all the children and their fathers and mothers and grandparents and aunts and uncles and cousins and everybody else, in her warm arms and soothed their innocent sleep. Insects were up and about. Now and then a mosquito looked into a house through the screen window, and wondered why people put screens in their windows.

"Perhaps," thought the mosquito, "it is because they like the air strained. But that seems a funny idea to me . . ." It was only a very intelligent mosquito, of course, that thought about it in this intelligently curious manner, and most mosquitoes just looked in at the sleepers, and tried to get through the screen, and gave it up, and flew buzzing away.

In the hall of the house where Little Cat lived Grandfather Clock was awake, and talking to himself as usual. Grandfather Clock was always awake and talking to himself.

Tick-tock. Tick-tock.
From sun to sun
I tell the way
The hours run
Tick-tock.

Then Grandfather Clock struck twelve times, and went on talking to himself.

Little Cat as Emily Jane

Little Cat had been quite sound asleep, in his basket behind the kitchen stove. It had been rather a tiring day for him. The children had had company in the afternoon and it had given them great pleasure to dress Little Cat up in a doll's clothes and play that he was another child named Emily Jane.

It had been a warm afternoon, and the doll's clothes were really too small for Little Cat, so that it had been about all the children could do to get him into them, and he didn't much like being treated as a child and called Emily Jane. So although Little Cat had tried to enter into the spirit of the thing and be a good child, he was quite tired when the company went home and had slept soundly in his basket.

But when Grandfather Clock struck twelve Little Cat woke up at once. He felt rested, refreshed, and quite himself again. He hopped out of his basket with a gay purr, did his exercises, washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, took his cane from the basket, and let himself out of the house. A round moon lighted him as he stood on his hind legs, leaning on his cane like a little gentleman, and looked contentedly up at it.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Then he strolled to the gate, stepping tidily on his hind legs like a little gentleman, and turned toward the Smithses' house where Dog Wow lived.

"Good morrow to you, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, touching the brim of his straw hat with his left front paw and wagging his tail.

"The same to you, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, saluting Dog Wow with his cane.

Different Points of View

"It's been a warm day, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"You'd think so, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "if you'd been dressed up in a doll's clothes and toted around upside down by a three-years-old baby."

"Ha-ha-ha-ha!" laughed Dog Wow. "I saw you, Little Cat. I was going by your house, and I stopped quite a while and looked through the fence. Although I sympathized with you, I could not but laugh."

"It is the nature of children to do such things, and a cat in the house must make the best of them," said Little Cat. "And one must keep one's dignity even when upside down."

"You hadn't much dignity left, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "in that doll's dress and with that cute little hat with an elastic under your chin. Ha-ha-ha-ha!"

"I think we may profitably change the subject, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Where shall we go for a walk?"

"Toward the moon, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "When we have a moon like that I like to look at it."

So they set out along the street toward the full moon, Little Cat walking on his hind legs like a little gentleman and Dog Wow on all fours so that they could converse more conveniently. Their shadows tagged along after them.

Quite a Puzzle

"They may say what they please, Dog Wow," said Little Cat presently, "but I don't believe that moon is made of green cheese."

"Of course not, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It isn't green."

"It may be made of cheese cloth, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "with a light inside. Perhaps that's how they got the idea of cheese."

"I have the greatest respect for your intelligence, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But why green? How do account for that?"

"It may have been green when it was made, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "and it has faded out since."

"What keeps it up there, Little Cat?" asked Dog Wow. "How do you account for that?"

"I cannot account for it, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "any more than I can tell you what keeps a balloon up. I do not try to pry and peer into the mysteries of nature. I am satisfied with the moon, and that is enough for me."

"What I don't understand, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "is why the moon doesn't stay the same shape."

"Perhaps there are several moons, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "and they are of different shapes."

Chatting and Strolling

Chatting in this amiable and intelligent fashion, Little Cat and Dog Wow strolled along the street toward the outskirts of the town.

All at once Little Cat stopped short and pointed down the street with his cane.

"What large creature is that, Dog Wow," exclaimed Little Cat, "standing in the middle of the road?"

"It is too far off to see plainly, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "but I think it is a cow. Yes, I am sure it is a cow."

"Cows usually sleep at night, like people, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I would as soon have expected to meet a child as a cow at this time of night."

"Something is amiss with that cow, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "but we shall soon know."

As they drew nearer they saw that the cow was a young cow standing in the middle of the road and looking as puzzled and discouraged as a cow could look. Little Cat and Dog Wow greeted her pleasantly, as animals do when they meet each other at night.

"You appear troubled, my good cow," said Little Cat. "Where are you from and where are you going?"

A Newcomer

"That's the trouble," said the cow. "I am a new cow in this neighborhood, so I don't know where I am from or how to get back there. I should have stayed in the barn, but the man who owns me left the door open. When I woke up and saw the door open I thought I would go out and see what the neighborhood was like. And then I got lost. I am so turned about that I really do not know my left front leg from my right."

"Perhaps she belongs to Farmer Ichbod Jonathan Jenk, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"I think not, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Farmer Jenk is too good a farmer to leave the barn door open."

"I have forgotten his name," said the cow, "but it is not Ichbod Jonathan Jenk. He is not a farmer at all, but he has decided to keep a cow, and I am the cow. My own name is Penelope."

"That doesn't help much," said Dog Wow.

"Wait," said Little Cat. "I heard one of the children who were playing with me yesterday afternoon say that her family had a new cow and had named her Penelope."

"Which child, Little Cat?" said Dog Wow. "Which child?"

"Let me think, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Let me think. I do not at this moment remember which child it was."

"He has a child," said the cow. "A small girl with blue eyes and flaxen hair."

"Rosabel Lee!" exclaimed Dog Wow, jumping up and down in the road. "Rosabel Lee!"

"Now I remember perfectly," said Little Cat. "It was Rosabel Lee."

"That's the name," said the cow. "Lee. Her father's name is Henry T. Lee. He is a short, stout gentleman and I am the first cow he has ever had."

"That's the gentleman," said Dog Wow. "I know where he lives. He lives on Buttercup Road, and almost every time I pass the house Rosabel Lee comes out and gives me a nice bone."

"Then you can direct me," said the cow. "Am I headed the right way?"

"You are headed just the wrong way, Penelope," said Dog Wow. "Turn yourself around and follow us."

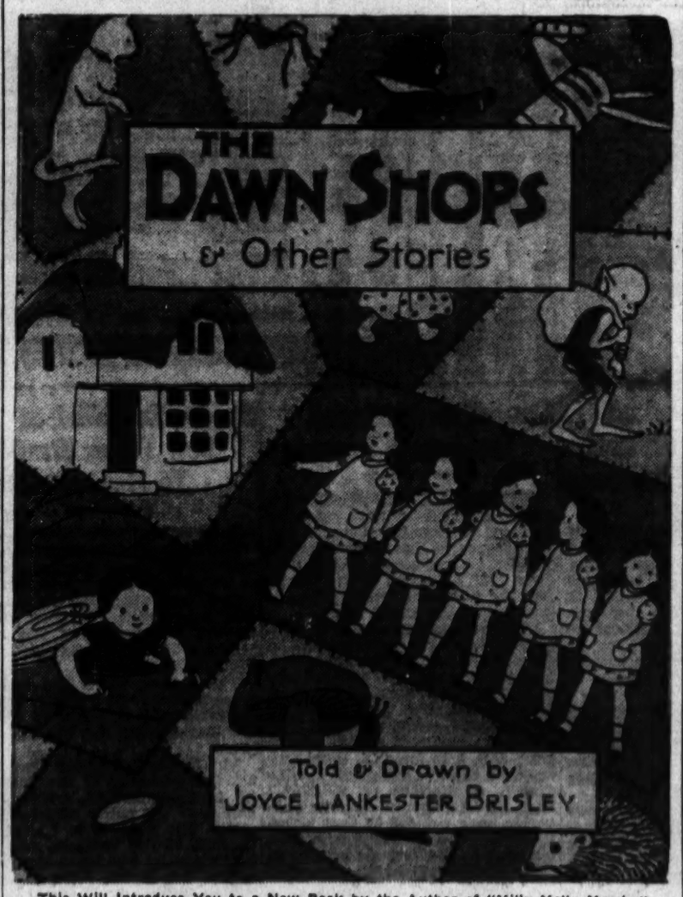
So Penelope turned herself around and followed Little Cat and Dog Wow. Little Cat walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman, with his cane under his left front leg as gentleman sometimes carry them. Dog Wow and Penelope had to walk slowly so as not to more than keep up with him. But Buttercup Road was not far away, and Mr. Lee's barn door stood wide open.

"Home again, Penelope," said Little Cat.

"Thank you. Thank you both," cried Penelope.

Little Cat and Dog Wow watched Penelope into the barn.

"Oh, those people! Those people!" said Little Cat. "They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and showing Penelope Lee the way home when she had got lost. What fun! What fun!"



This Will Introduce You to a New Book by the Author of "Milly-Molly-Mandy," "The Dawn Shops and Other Stories" (Harrap, London).

The Dawn Shops

The Dawn Shops and Other Stories by Joyce Lankester Brisley. London: Harrap. 2s. 6d. net.

MISS JOYCE BRISLEY doesn't wait for you to open the door of her book in order to meet all the delightful little people she has collected together, but introduces you to them on the cover.

Here are the five little girls who live with their granny in a cottage in the country, and who, one sad day, were terribly troublesome, and refused to eat their porridge or do their lessons just because they had all got out of bed on the "wrong side"; and here is the little gray cat who went shopping in the strange little shop on the bridge (you can see it just below him).

And here is the little green button that fell off the little green man's coat in the wood; and the spider that the Joyfuls chased away before they ate their dinner out in the Jolly-house; and Susan Smut pushing up her pavement window and peeping cautiously out; and the toys racing away out of the nursery because John Henry didn't know how to treat them properly.

Here, too, is the odd wee fellow who lost his little oak-tree house and made another in a toadstool, and then he lost that because a slug ate it (you can see the slug just beginning to nibble the side), and so he found a nest-house in a bramble-bush. But he couldn't live there because a prickly person came and stuffed it up with the prickliest prickles (you can see him down in the corner). However, in the end it all came right.

There wasn't room on the cover to show the Little Old Man who lived in a chimney, or the Thing that Walked Tiptoe, or the cake that boiled over, or the Bratt Family, or the Princess that lived in a Pigsty, but you will be able to meet them all inside the book.

Miss Brisley—who, as you know, gave us the Milly-Molly-Mandy books—not only tells the stories but makes the pictures for them, too, and you will find that the pages are full of lovely little drawings showing exactly what everything is like.

The Adventures of Waddles

1. TED WEB AND I SOME PUPPETS MADE OF WOOD, AND PAINT, AND SILK BROCADE.
2. WE MADE THEM DANCE AND NOD THEIR HEADS BY PULLING ON THE SLENDER THREADS
3. THE EASE WITH WHICH THEY WOULD OBEY CAUSED ME TO TURN TO TED AND SAY,
4. "LET'S LOOK, WHEN TEMPTED TO DO THINGS, TO SEE WHO'S PULLING ON OUR STRINGS."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Boy Who Had Everything

BILLY'S first day at the new school might have been a lonely one if it hadn't been for Tim. Freckle-faced Tim had a seat just across the aisle from Billy, and shyly reached out a bare foot to touch the newcomer's polished sport oxford, as a sign of welcome.

"Children," began the teacher, "we have a new boy in our room today. His name is Billy. I hope you will all help to make him feel at home.

Billy looked embarrassed and glanced around. Tim winked a knowing wink and lifted his ears nearly to the top of his sandy head. This was one of Tim's accomplishments. Billy smothered a laugh behind his hand and quickly coughed to hide the giggle. Right then and there began a happy time for the two friends.

It wasn't far out of Billy's way to go past Tim's house every evening on the way home from school, and many times Tim urged Billy to come in and play.

It was such a nice place to play in; Billy felt the welcome of the dainty green curtains and the bit of ivy which hung from the one window. Even the table said, "Welcome," for Tim's mother soon began to provide two of everything for the surprise light meal which was always left on a pretty flowered plate, and covered with a clean napkin. Tim's mother went away to work early in the morning and came home late at night.

There seemed to be no end to Tim's simple treasures. He and his new friend spent many happy hours playing with the toys which he had already made, and in making new ones.

"Come over in the morning," called Tim one Friday afternoon as Billy started toward home.

"O. K.," answered Billy. But before he had gone far, he turned around suddenly and said, "Pshaw, Tim. I forgot. Mother and Dad are going to the city tomorrow, and I have to go with them."

"Oh, say," exclaimed his friend, "that'll be great! I've never been to the city." There was a slightly wistful tone in Tim's voice.

"Mother," began Billy as soon as he reached home, "Must I go with you and father tomorrow? Why can't I stay home and play with Tim?"

"Oh, I couldn't let you do that, dear," answered Mrs. Jones. "We shall be gone all day, and I have told Maggie that she might have the day off." Then, noticing the look of disappointment on Billy's face she added, "But you may buy something for your friend. What would you like to get for him?"

Billy thought for a minute. "Why, Mother," he said, "I really don't know; you see Tim has everything."

"Everything! Why, I thought—" began Mrs. Jones. Then she paused and continued, "Surely there is something he would like. Why not get him a ball?"

"But, Mother," answered Billy. "Tim has the nicest ball. He saved pieces of string and wound them into a ball; then he sewed part of a pair of kid gloves around it. It goes like wind. You ought to see me hit it with Tim's bat that he made out of a piece of wood. I helped him file it and scrape it and sandpaper it until it is as smooth as smooth. He has a baseball glove, too; it beats any of mine. He sewed a lot of cotton to a glove, and when you catch the ball, it sticks right there."

Mrs. Jones smiled. "I see," she agreed, "that Tim has everything to play ball with, but perhaps he might like a whistle or a drum."

"Why, Mother," cried Billy, "I thought I told you that I asked Maggie to save our cereal boxes so that Tim and I could make drums. He's going to show me how."

Then, with a smile, Billy took something out of his pocket and blew a shrill blast.

"I suppose you did that to show me that Tim has plenty of whistles," said Billy's mother, taking the smooth willow whistle into her hand.

"It's just no use thinking," mused Billy, "because Tim has everything."

"I believe you are right," agreed Mrs. Jones, smiling. "It does seem that your friend has everything; anyone who knows how to use what he has as well as Tim does is not far from having everything." Then, with a twinkle in her eye, she added, "I wonder how the boy who has everything would like a trip to the city with his best friend, so that he could see for himself how much he really has.

"Oh, Mother, do you mean it!" exclaimed Billy. But before his mother could answer Billy was on his way to tell the good news to his friend.

Singing

A robin singing in the rain
Is telling everyone again
That all can be as glad as he.

And from the meadow a Bob White
Whistles his happy "Oh, all right."
Then hums the honey bee.

In rain or shine God's joy is here,
Love's song is singing very near,
And singing, too, in you and me.

EDNA H. HOWE.

Tales for Little Folk

"PLOP!" said a blueberry, as it fell into Daddy's pail. "Plop!" said another blueberry, as it fell into Mother's pail.

"Plop, plop!" said some more blueberries, as they fell into John's little dipper.

But no blueberries said "plop" for Carolyn Ann, because she wasn't picking any berries at all. She was sitting in the very warm sun, and her head was just a little hot. She was sitting under a pretty green bush, and the grass was just a little prickly. She was sitting all by herself, and she felt just a little lonesome.

"Plop!" said a blueberry, as it fell into Daddy's pail.

"Plop!" said another blueberry, as it fell into Mother's pail.

"Plop, plop!" said some more blueberries, as they fell into John's little dipper.

But no blueberries said "plop" for Carolyn Ann, because she wasn't picking any berries at all. When she said she'd like to, Daddy said, "You'd better sit down and rest." When she said she'd like to, Mother said, "When you're a little bigger." When she said she'd like to, John said, "There isn't any other dipper."

"Plop!" said a blueberry, as it fell into Daddy's pail.

"Plop!" said another blueberry, as it fell into Mother's pail.

"Plop, plop!" said some more blueberries, as they fell into John's little dipper.

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"Plop!" said another blueberry, as it fell into Mother's pail.

"Plop, plop!" said some more blueberries, as they fell into John's little dipper.

And "plop, plop, plop! Plop, plop, plop! Plop, plop, plop!" said the blueberries, as they fell into Carolyn Ann's great big pail with nothing in it. So that pretty soon there was quite a lot in it, after all. P. A. B.

[This is one of a series of short stories for children of kindergarten or nursery school age.]

The True Story of Hansi, the Stork

THIS is the story of Marie, a little Polish girl, and of how, when she was 10 years old, she found a baby stork that had evidently fallen out of the nest on the roof.

Picking it up she took it home, and cared for it tenderly, and soon it became very devoted to her, following her about everywhere just like a little dog.

Hansi, as the stork was called, soon felt quite at home with all the members of the family and with the other pets as well, sleeping with the dog in his kennel at night. He was very intelligent, and soon learned to understand when he was being talked about, and would try to join in the conversation with a lively clacking of his bill.

He liked to visit the stables and cowsheds, and would also find his way into the kitchen where he would examine the pots and pans, and pick out nice juicy bits from the saucepan!

When Marie went bathing, Hansi would fly about over her head pulling her hair with his bill from time to time, until she was obliged to come out. Evidently he thought it wasn't safe for his little mistress to be splashing about in the water. He was also very anxious when she went for a ride on her bicycle, and would tug at her clothes until she was forced to get off.

Marie and Hansi were inseparable. But when autumn came, and the storks and other birds left Poland to fly south, Marie wondered sadly if Hansi would fly away too. She would wake every morning with an anxious feeling, thinking he might have gone without saying good-by. How glad she was when she found him still in his old place!

And then, one morning, he was missing. Marie looked for him in the stables and in the barn, where he was fond of raking about in the hay, but he was nowhere to be found. She asked Nero, the dog, where his kennel friend was, but Nero only wagged his tail sorrowfully. And gradually it dawned on Marie that Hansi, her dear little Hansi, had left her.

The long winter months passed slowly by, and to Marie it seemed as if they would never come to an end. Perhaps, she told herself, when the spring came Hansi would come too.

At last the sun began to shine warmly, the grass shoots peeped inquisitively out of the ground, and the blue violets blinked their sleepy eyes at the sun. Flocks of birds began to return from the South, and Marie would stand at the open door saying to herself: "Perhaps Hansi is also on his way!"

Then, one morning, she woke to hear the well-known cry of a stork above the house, and springing out of bed, dressed herself quickly and ran into the laughing sunshine. And there, on the roof, was a stork, standing in a nest that had been placed there, and busily examining its surroundings.

"Hansi! Hansi!" Marie called, and immediately, on hearing his name, Hansi down to his little mistress.

Marie ran back into the house with Hansi striding beside her, and all the members of the family including the pets were delighted to see the stork friend again. How surprised Nero was when he heard the familiar clacking voice outside the kennel, and how surprised the cook was when she saw Hansi up to his old tricks in the kitchen, examining the pots and pans, and enjoying all the tit-bits he could find!

Ask These:

Q. Why is the vowel "o" the only one sounded?

A. Because all the rest are inaudible.

Q. What is the difference between a gardener and a Chinaman?

A. One keeps the lawn wet and the other keeps the laundry.

Q. What is the most seasonable material for a man's suit?

A. Pepper and salt.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

Mail Bag

Seattle, Washington

Dear Waddles:

You are the only quack I have ever approved of. However, I am keenly interested in the ideas which you so cleverly portray. Behind every activity which you present, one can readily discern a helpful thought.

I would like the street and number of your garage; and please grant me an interview in connection with purchasing a Rolls Royce for me on a commission basis.

I plan to motor to the beautiful Penobscot River, which was the key to one of your puzzles, and on whose banks the Penobscot Indians reside. Your tom-tom dance was the very essence of dexterity. How I would have liked a nibble of your upside down cake! J. M. S.

Sheffield, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag although I have often wanted to write.

I am 8 years of age and go to Second Church Sunday School where I have a Monitor given me which I enjoy very much.

Some people may think Sheffield is not a very nice town in which to live, but there are some beautiful parts round about. We often go for lovely country walks and visit such places as Hathersage, Bradwell, Chatsworth, Rivelin and Wentworth, all of which are very pretty and are reached by bus.

I am very fond of reading Snubs and Waddles but best of all I liked Milly-Molly-Mandy which my Mummie used to tell to me.

I have an all-black pussy named Trixie of which we are very fond.

I should like to hear from girls of other countries.

Wishing the Mail Bag all good,

PHYLLIS MARGARET B.

Syracuse, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and would like to correspond with girls of my own age in any part of the world except my own country. I am interested in stamps and all outdoor life such as butterflies, moths, birds, flowers and plants, and in stories of all kind.

At Onondaga Lake, just outside New York City, while men were employed for relief work up along the shore, they found a salt water spring, and so they made a salt water swimming pool near it. I think it is the only one in New York State. I'm not sure. Yesterday I went swimming in it and found a fresh water spring on the bank which was very cold. The water of the pool was quite warm. The shores of the lake have been made very beautiful. They are planted with shrubs and young trees. In one place is a sunken garden, with a low wall of stones cemented together to make it attractive.

HELEN F.

Clinton, Iowa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I haven't had any correspondences yet but I hope to have some soon. I am 11 years old and I am going into the sixth grade. I enjoy reading the Children's Page very much—the Molly Holden stories and the Mail Bag letters best. I would like to correspond with girls of my age in India, England, and other foreign countries, but I should enjoy letters from my own country, too.

BEVERLY C.

For Quicker Shines • Shines that last • on Wet Days or Dry • Use Oil Paste in the big Can with the Easy-Off Lid • Your shoes need it • Your store, wherever it is, has it • •

Whittemore Bros. Corp.
Cambridge, Mass.

Keep Your Footwear Looking New
Whittemore's
OIL PASTE
In the Easy Opening Can

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance Briskly in Very Active Trading

Gains of One to Seven Points Recorded for Leading Issues

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Financial markets started into today to get back some of the heavy losses suffered during last week's selling cyclone.

With the delayed opening at noon, a large volume of buying orders had piled up since Saturday on the theory that an interim rally, at least, was almost a certainty.

While many traders were quick to seize profits on early advances of 1 to 7 or more points, realizing apparently was fairly well absorbed. While grain trading was restricted in Chicago, prices were steady to firm. Wheat was about 1⅛ cents above the average price of Thursday. Cotton got up around $1 a bale, and other commodities were firm.

The dollar sagged in foreign exchange markets. Bonds improved.

Traders More Cheerful

While shares were inclined to lose some of their early buoyancy after the first hour, gains of around 5 or more points were shown by National Distillers, Homestake Mining, Celanese, Auburn and U. S. Smelting.

Stocks, after rushing up 1 to more than 5 points at today's delayed opening, quietly extended their advances in late dealings. Homestake soared 15 while United States Smelting rose 10.

Industrial rayon was up 7, and other issues advancing 2 to 6 points included General Motors, United States Steel, American Telephone, New York Central, Western Union, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Celanese, National Distillers and United States Industrial Alcohol.

Case and Deere were weak spots, losing 6 and 3 points, respectively.

Transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

Traders generally exhibited considerably more cheerfulness, although most of them were far from jubilant after their "house cleaning."

A number of stocks were rather spotty owing to special influences and, while the margin situation seemingly had eased appreciably, various wire houses found it necessary to close out a number of accounts of customers who were unable to advance further funds.

Bonds Rule Higher

The bond market displayed a tendency to work higher today after opening at noon in accordance with the temporary reduction of trading hours on the stock exchange.

A few wide changes up and down in the domestic corporation group were taken to mean scarcity of offerings in some issues and hasty selling in others. The main body of the list, however, had a steady tone with quotation changes relatively narrow, during the first two hours of trading.

Some secondary issues which were buffeted by selling near the end of last week came back with considerable vigor. The largest gainers included loans of Allegheny Corporation, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Postal Telegraph, International Telephone and Philadelphia & Reading 6s.

Certain semi-speculative and prime issues reflected a temporary scarcity of supporting bids and dropped sharply. Consolidated Gas 5½s were so affected, losing 4 points.

Firmness ruled in the foreign department, although losses of a point or so occurred in such loans as Poland 7s and Uruguay 6s. United States Governments held close to the closing quotations of the previous day.

Marion Steam Shovel Reports Six Months' Loss

Marion Steam Shovel Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $329,521 after interest and depreciation, compared with net loss of $278,976 in the first half of 1932. For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $123,-022, compared with a net loss $206,-499 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $106,928 in the June quarter of the previous year.

Current assets as of June 30, 1933, including $698,874 cash and United States Government securities at cost, amounted to $4,606,388, and current liabilities were $287,922. This compares with cash and United States Government securities at cost of $1,-144,048, current assets of $4,812,084, and current liabilities of $213,669 on June 30 a year ago.

Railway Earnings

Erie System

	1933	1932
June gross	$6,447,572	$5,806,980
Net oper inc	1,582,980	411,453
Surp aft chrgs	494,826	*666,449
Six mos gross	33,194,766	35,869,185
Net oper inc	4,681,005	3,739,707

New York, Ontario & Western

	1933	1932
June gross	$752,751	$733,287
Net oper inc	138,083	91,549
Six mos gross	4,595,211	5,198,711
Net oper inc	809,955	908,360

*Deficit.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Safeway Stores Sales

	1933	1932	Inc. P.C.
4 wks to July 15	$17,825,083	$17,368,499	2.6
28 weeks	114,385,838	126,995,944	*8.9

*Decrease.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

	1933	1932	Inc. P.C.
4 wks to July 15	$16,994,360	$16,208,591	4.8
28 wks to July 15	108,992,228	119,200,143	*8.5

*Decrease.

Cotton Prices Higher

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—After a somewhat irregular morning, attributed to further liquidation, cotton steadied today on trade buying and covering. Trading was not active, but offerings were light and the market responded to small orders. After selling up to 18.83, December reacted to 18.60, but was holding around 18.78 in the midafternoon market, when active months showed net advances of 25 to 30 points.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 22
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	10000	9¼	8½	9¼	8
71	30	3	Adams Exp pf	30	68	68	68	66½
21½	8	1	Adams Millis	1300	17½	16¾	17½	16½
13½	5½	..	Addressograph	1900	8	7½	8	8
9⅝	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	1000	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
11¾	7½	1.00	Affiliated Prod	2600	8	7¾	8	8¾
103¼	45½	3	Air Reduction	3700	87½	86	87¾	81¼
..	..	..	Airway Elec App	1500	3½	3	3½	3
31	11¾	.60	Alaska Juneau	25400	27	24	27	23
9½	3¾	..	Allegany Corp	23500	5½	4⅜	5½	4½
21¾	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	13	12	13	11¼
20	1¼	..	Allegheny pf xw	600	11¾	11¼	11¾	..
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	N 100	12	13	13	..
28	6	..	Alleghany Steel	220	18½	18	18½	18¼
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	6700	118½	111½	114½	113
38⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5800	17⅝	16⅛	17⅜	15⅝
9¾	¾	..	Amal Leather	10100	6¾	6¾	¾	..
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1000	17½	17	17½	14
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	32	32	32	..
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	1100	33¼	30	33¼	30
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	4000	25	22¾	24	22½
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	2300	22½	20	22	17¾
49¼	34	3	An Bank Note pf	20	45	45	45	45¾
10¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3500	11⅜	10	11	9¼
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	120	37½	34½	37½	38
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	31½	30	31½	29¼
97⅛	49½	4	Am Can	12500	87¾	86	87	83⅞
39¾	15	..	Am Car & Fdry	9000	26¼	24	26⅛	23
89¾	45	..	Am Car & F pf	500	42	37½	43	35
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
51¼	34	3f	Am Chicle	1100	48	47	48	44
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	200	4	4	4	4
89⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	18000	42	35½	42	33¼
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1000	3½	3½	3½	3½
13	3⅞	..	Am European	300	9	9	9	8¼
19⅝	3½	..	Am & For Pow	28200	13	11⅛	13	10⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	25½	24⅝	25½	23¼
38⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	21	20½	21	19
37¾	4⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	..	16¾	15½	16¾	..
21½	4	1	Am Hawaiian	1600	15	13¼	15	13
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1100	10¼	8½	10½	..
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	38⅝	36½	38⅝	34½
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	8900	10⅝	9¼	10⅛	8¾
15½	4½	..	Am International	10500	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	8¼
3¾	¾	..	Am La France	3000	1¾	1½	1¾	..
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	6½	6½	6½	..
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4200	25⅝	21	25⅝	21
63	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	500	46	45½	45½	46
6	1	..	Am Mach⅝Mat	600	4	4	4	4
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	7100	7½	16½	18½	15
30½	17	1½	Am News	100	25½	22½	25½	19½
1⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	32200	13⅞	12½	13⅞	11⅞
41⅝	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1000	32	31	32	30
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1100	27½	25¼	27½	25
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	36800	15⅜	14	15⅜	14
13⅝	3¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	21200	19¾	17⅞	19⅝	16⅜
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	400	37½	37	37½	33¾
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	900	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
4½	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	5300	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
36¾	11½	3	m Shipbuilding	10	27⅜	25	25½	22
42½	18¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12100	36	32	35¾	30½
27	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	5500	18½	16½	18½	15¼
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	1100	42½	42½	42½	39
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	8000	61½	60	61½	59
112¼	86	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	2100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tn & Tel	23000	123½	120½	123½	119½
64¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5900	31	29	31	24½
35⅝	9⅛	..	Am WW&E ct	1600	24⅜	23¾	24½	21
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	10000	12	10¼	12	10
61½	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	3500	47	44½	47	43½
6¼	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap ct	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2100	7⅞	7	7⅞	6⅝
60	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	50½	50½	50½	..
227⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	55000	18	16½	18	15⅜
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	4200	24⅜	20¾	24½	20
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1100	24	23¼	24	23
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	84	82½	84	81½
7¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	14200	5½	5	5⅜	4⅞
5	3¼	..	Armour Ill B	9400	3⅝	3¼	3½	3⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	9000	66½	63¼	66¼	61
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	2400	4½	4¼	4½	4
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	110	6¼	5¾	6¼	6
9¾	3½	..	Art Metal Const	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1500	3¼	3	3	1⅝
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1600	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
33½	8	..	Asso Oil	1000	34	34	34	34
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	11300	82¾	79	82¾	77
59	16½	..	Atl Cast Line	300	46½	45¼	46	46½
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	19100	26¼	23⅜	25¼	22⅜
39⅜	9	..	Atlas Powder	1000	27	25	27	24½
81½	60	6	Atlas Powder cf	200	78¼	78¼	78¼	78⅝
10½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	13900	54⅜	49	54⅜	46½
9⅝	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1500	6⅞	5½	6⅞	4
34	13	1	Austin Nichols A	40	32	28	32	..
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	67200	11	10¼	11	9½

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	25200	11⅞	10½	11⅜	9⅞
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	42	42	43	..
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	33400	29	27½	29	25⅝
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	30	27	30	25
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	32½	32½	32½	32½
..	7¼	..	Barker Bros	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	2¾
24¼	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	20	16½	15	15	14
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	15200	8½	7⅝	8¼	7½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2500	20¼	18½	20¼	18⅝
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	800	62	60¼	62	60
21½	5	..	Belding Hem	4900	8⅞	8	8⅜	7½
21½	6¼	.40	Bendix Aviation	17000	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝	14⅜
31½	9	..	Best & Co	2200	25	25	25	23¼
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	15200	37⅜	34½	37½	32½
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	2900	15	14	14⅞	13⅜
84½	16	..	Bohn Alumn & Br	4500	39	37⅞	38⅝	34½
37⅜	10	1.80	Borden	5200	32½	31½	32½	30½
25⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	8500	15⅝	13⅜	15⅜	13⅜
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	700	24	22	24	19
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	20200	10¼	9½	10½	9¼
41¼	21⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	12500	32	30½	32	29⅝
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	300	48¾	48½	48¾	48½
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	2500	11	9¾	11⅛	8¾
4¼	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
12⅞	2	..	Bucrus Erie	1500	9	8	8¾	7½
13½	2¾	..	Bucrus Erie cv pf	800	12½	11	12½	10
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	50	6¼	5½	6¼	5
38	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	25	25	25	22½
8¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	2600	3¾	3¼	3¾	3⅜
12¼	2½	..	Bullard	200	8½	8½	8½	7½
3¾	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	1¾
12	1⅜	..	Burns Bros pf	10	6	6	6	..
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	13500	15½	14¾	15¾	14
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2500	3½	2⅝	3½	2½
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	1200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
43¼	8½	..	Byers	6500	29⅞	27½	29⅜	26¼
80	30½	2	Byers pf	40	67	65⅜	67	71

—C—

34⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1800	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	23½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	3200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	1600	10	8½	10	7½
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	7100	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	5½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	10500	29	26	29	24
20½	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	31600	16⅞	15⅝	16¾	15⅞
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	600	31	29	31	29½
2¾	⅝	..	Capital Admin	400	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	5200	71½	64½	69½	72½
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	6500	23	21	22	18⅜
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	16400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
58½	4½	..	Celanese Corp	42400	35	37	35	26½
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3¼
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	127	8½	8½	8½	8½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1200	34½	32¾	34½	32
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	8½	8½	8½	6¾
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	28700	32¾	28	32½	24½
7⅝	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	5	4⅝	5	4¾
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mg	300	10½	10¾	10⅜	10¾
52½	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	4500	40½	37¾	39	36½
48	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	21400	42½	40⅜	42½	40
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	4⅞	4½	4½	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1800	5	4½	5	4¼
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2100	10⅜	10	10½	9
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	15000	9⅞	8⅜	9⅞	7⅝
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	30800	15	12½	15	12
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	22400	11⅝	9½	11½	8⅜
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	2600	18½	18⅜	18⅜	17¼
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	4300	10½	9½	10½	9⅜
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	900	18⅝	17	18⅝	17¼
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3100	6¼	5½	6¼	5¼
15	27⅛	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7	7	7	..
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1200	12	9½	12	10
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	11	10½	10½	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	2300	24½	22	24½	22
10½	2	..	Childs Company	1200	6¼	5½	6¼	5
26	6	..	Chile Copper	100	15	15	15	15
30⅝	7¾	..	Chrysler	145200	31¾	28¾	31⅜	27⅝
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	6400	20	20	20	17
72	45	6½	City Ice & P pf	20	65½	65½	65½	65
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	3900	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
2½	⅝	..	City Stores VtC	600	1¾	1½	1¾	1¼
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	9	9	9	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	29½	28¾	29½	29¼
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3700	16½	15⅞	16½	15
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	4200	14½	12¼	14½	11
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	5000	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	8⅞
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	300	32½	32½	32½	28⅜
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	45700	21½	19⅝	21⅛	18¾
24½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	19	18	19	18
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	4900	51⅞	48½	51⅞	47½
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	3700	12¾	12	12	12
24¾	2	..	Com Cr 5½ pf B	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	24½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	7100	33	31¼	33	30½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91	91	91	90
57¼	9	.80	Comm Solvents	82600	33½	29½	33½	28¼
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	58500	4	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S pf	100	47	47	47	45
27¾	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	15600	21	19	20⅝	17½
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1000	4⅜	3½	4¼	3⅜
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	2400	9¾	8⅝	9	8
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	27600	54¾	53	54¾	51
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	90½
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11¾	5	..	Consol Oil	69500	11⅝	10¼	11½	9⅝
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	6	5¼	5¼	..
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	18200	2½	1¾	2	1⅜
10¼	1½	..	Container A	2800	7½	7⅛	7½	6¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	2200	3¼	3	3¼	2¾
2⅞	1	..	Cont Baking A	2700	11¾	10⅞	11¾	9¼
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	4100	3¼	2	3¼	..
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60	60	60	58½
65⅜	35½	2	Cont Can	6400	62	60½	62	58½
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dis Fibre	200	11½	10¼	11½	10
38½	10½	1.30	Cont Insurance	3100	29½	28¼	29½	27¾
4	1	..	Cont Motors	9800	3¼	1¾	2¼	2
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	28800	15½	14⅜	15½	14
88⅛	45¾	3	Corn Products	6100	78¾	75½	78¾	75¼
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	2900	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	4¾
39½	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	3900	30	27¾	30	27½
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	1200	8¼	8	8¼	7½
65	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	6400	43¾	40½	43½	39
38½	34½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	36	35½	36	35
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	5500	8	6¾	8	6¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	48	48	48	43
59½	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	900	49	47½	49	46½
23¼	6⅞	..	Curtis Publishing	2800	21¼	20½	20½	18½
64	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	51	50	51	50
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	22600	3½	2⅝	3½	2⅜
8	2	..	Curtiss Wright A	4900	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	14

—D—

8¾	1⅜	.60	Davega St	100	6	6	6	..
49	30	..	Deere & Co	3600	30	28½	30	..
63⅜	37½	..	Del & Hudson	200	78	70	78¾	..
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	24500	32¼	28	32	27
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	13¾	13	13¾	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1800	24	23½	24	22½
33½	15	1¶	Dome Mines	18600	31⅜	29	31½	28¼
26¾	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	20½	20½	20½	19½
18½	10½	.75	Douglas A	17800	13⅞	12½	13¼	12¼
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	200	12	12	12	..
86¾	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	31100	72	69¾	71½	67½
177	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	112	112	112	112½
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	800	20	19¼	20	17½
102½	90	8	Duquesne Lt pf	20	100	99¾	100	99½

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1600	6¼	5½	6¼	5½
80¾	48	3	Eastman Kodak	4900	78	73½	78	67⅝
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3600	11½	11¼	11½	10¾
5½	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	1700	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	16400	19¼	17½	19¼	16⅝
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	5900	8	8½	8	4⅝
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5800	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	18800	10½	9¼	10½	8¼
38½	76	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	23½	20	23½	17
33⅝	6¼	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1400	17	17	17	16
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1700	44	40	44	39¾
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
62½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	1000	55½	50½	55½	50
14¾	3	..	Engineers Pub S	900	9¼	8½	8½	7
47	15½	.6	Engineers P S 5pf	100	21	21	21	21
14½	10	8½	Engineers PS ww	100	33	33	33	33
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
28¾	3⅝	..	Erie RR	8300	22	20½	22	18
20½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	24½	22¾	23½	22½
23½	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	18½	18½	18¾	..
18¾	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	2500	10¼	9¼	9	8
7¾	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	10	10	10	10

—F—

11¼	2¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	7½	7½	7½	..
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	36	36	36	38½
11⅜	⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	1400	3½	3½	3½	3¼
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	25	24	25	23
38	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe Fin	100	29	28	28	23
29	8½	.40	Firestone T&R	5100	23½	20½	23½	20
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	71½	71½	71½	70½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	64¾	64	64¾

Financial: News and Comment

Operations In Steel Industry Recede Mildly

Large Consumers Not in Market—Increase in Pig Iron Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—For the first time in several weeks there are signs of a receding steel production. Operations are at 56 per cent of capacity as compared with 57 per cent a week ago.

The industry has been lacking in purchasing on part of large consumers such as builders and railroads. It was too much to expect continued expansion in the pace without support from these quarters.

However, any declines will probably be gradual and mild, and it is predicted that a new peak for the year will be established by early fall. Shipments against old contracts are the most active department of the industry just now. There are practically no cancellations of contracts and only few postponements, while in many cases consumers are requesting that shipments be made ahead of the dates specified in contracts.

The publication of the steel code has removed an element of uncertainty. Those who interpret the code state that it provides for a fixing of prices, though it does not specify this condition bluntly. In other words large consumers must pay just as much for steel as those who order in small quantities.

Code Developments

An interesting development as the result of the code publication is the organization activities of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, one of the oldest component organizations of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the amalgamated local unions in the Pittsburgh district, inactive for years, are being reorganized and it is predicted that there will be a bitter battle against company unions and a fight for full recognition of the Amalgamated and greater concessions than are granted in the proposed new code for the steel industry.

The higher steel prices announced over the last few weeks are holding fairly well in the main, though price concessions have been uncovered here and there. Thus in steel sheets the recent mill advance of $3 a ton is not holding perfectly. Iron and steel scrap prices have risen sharply in some districts, particularly Pittsburgh where an advance of $1 a ton in one day took place during the week, heavy melting steel having sold in the afternoon at $13.50 a ton, while sales had been made in the morning at $12.50.

The new prices on pig iron, which rose a dollar a ton 10 days ago, have not been tested well. The sharp declines in stocks and commodities during the last week are causing iron consumers to wonder whether iron prices will hold.

Pig Iron Output Rises

Despite the slowing down of steel production, pig iron manufacture is increasing, and promises to gain for several months to come. For instance, one furnace in eastern New York will be put into blast late this month, and a Pennsylvania merchant furnace will be started the first of September. During the last week at least three furnaces were restarted: Carnegie stack at Duquesne, a Hanna furnace at Buffalo, and a National Tube Company stack at Lorain, Ohio. It is probable that 15 to 20 furnaces will have been started during July following the net gain of 27 during June.

The largest inquiry for pig iron along the Atlantic seaboard has involved 1000 tons for the Lynn, Mass., plant of the General Electric Company. Importers of Dutch and Indian iron have kept step with the domestic producers in advancing prices $1 a ton.

Ferromanganese has been sold at the new high price of $82 a ton, and spiegeleisen has been sold at $27 a ton. Coke is up to $2.50 for furnace purposes. In fact, pig iron producing costs have been advanced considerably because of higher coke prices, higher labor costs and higher prices of cast iron borings which are frequently fed into furnaces along with ore.

Railroads have not made any conspicuous steel purchases during the last week. An Ohio coal company has bought 325 coal cars; the Erie has specified the rest of its rails on its original order, and there has been fair amount of purchasing of track fastenings and steel for car repairs.

Prices of non-ferrous metals have been holding well as a rule. The chief exception was silver, which sold as low as 35½c an ounce on Saturday after having made a new high for the year early in the week at 40⅝c an ounce. Copper was starting to advance, a sale having been made at 9¼c, when the declining tendencies retarded the advancing movement and brought the price back to 9 cents in the domestic market.

Lead is unchanged at 4½c a pound, New York, while zinc remained at 5c, East St. Louis. Demand for the metals was very quiet except in copper in Europe where daily sales averaged 750 tons. Prices declined quite steadily in copper abroad, however, or to 8¾c from the top of 9¼c.

During the early part of the week zinc sales were substantial, with several orders for more than 1000 tons each, the galvanizers in the steel industry having been the principal purchasers.

Yellow Truck & Coach

Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co. reports for six months ended June 30, 1933, consolidated net loss of $1,184,331 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,293,097 in the first half of 1932.

C. D. Parker Announcement

C. D. Parker & Co., Inc., Boston, announce that Mr. Francis E. Wilson has recently joined their sales organization. He will specialize in textile and investment stocks and bonds.

Saturday's Trading Largest Since May 27

New York, July 24

TRADING in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 4,220,000 shares, the largest Saturday's trading since May 27, 1933, when 4,311,340 shares were traded in, and the third Saturday in history that volume exceeded 4,000,000 shares.

Record Saturday was on May 3, 1930, with 4,867,500 shares.

The stock ticker reported the last active stock close at 12:18½ p. m. and inactive at 12.24¾. The record late close on a Saturday for the high-speed ticker was 12.41½ on May 27, 1933.

Trading in stocks on the stock exchange for the week ended Saturday totaled 42,329,633 shares, a daily average of 7,054,938 shares. This was the second largest week's volume in history.

Brokerage Clerks Are Given Chance To Catch Up Work

Noon Opening of Stock Market Intended to Relieve Burden

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Wall Street, still weary after one of the most hectic weeks in its history, had a forenoon to catch up today before trading resumed on the stock market at noon.

The noon opening was decreed by the exchange's board of governors to lift some of the burden from brokerage houses whose staffs have been groaning under the tremendous volume of trading.

Financial observers were saying today that the abrupt, three-day decline in stock prices last week was the severest recession since 1929. Observers who hoped for a steadier market today pointed to Saturday's session when trading was much less hysterical than on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

At Saturday's close net gains of a few cents to $4 for the day were numerous; at the worst prices were off $1 to around $5. The Associated Press-Standard Statistics composite closed 50 cents higher.

Trading in future deliveries was to be resumed today on leading commodity markets of the country, but under rigid restrictions designed to prevent drastic changes in grains.

Excursion Trains Pay in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That the cheap excursion train is here to stay is the opinion of railroad executives here. A train of coaches 50 miles in length would be required to handle the throng of passengers handled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Canadian National Railways, on their low-rate week-end excursions since these cheap trips were resumed, in February, 1932.

Mr. A. A. Gardiner, assistant general passenger agent of the Canadian National Railways, states that the low-rate excursion was taken up somewhat timorously by the Canadian railways in February, 1932. But it has justified the experiment. It has brought back a large number of people to train travel. The two railways have operated 467 excursions between February, 1932, and the end of May, 1933.

The fares have been 1 cent per mile and even less for long distances. The two railways have handled in this period more than 330,000 passengers with a combined revenue amounting to approximately $900,000. Between Montreal and Toronto 10 excursions carried 36,000 people. The experiment demonstrated that the public would travel by train under favorable conditions and the low-rate excursions have brought the railways many thousands of passengers who were not likely to have traveled otherwise.

The operation of excursions has provided work for train crews and other railway employees and it is found that the majority of travelers were those going to stay with friends, rather than strangers going to another city to stay in hotels.

United Biscuit Co. Net 41c Share in Quarter

United Biscuit Company of America reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $208,122 after charges and federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 41 cents a share on the 450,325 shares of no-par common stock, compared with $209,125, or 41 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $206,884, or 40 cents a share, in the June quarter of the previous year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $417,247 after charges and taxes, equal to 82 cents a share on the common, compared with $462,443, or 91 cents a share on the common in the first half of 1932.

Copper Nine Cents Delivered

NEW YORK, July 24—Buying of copper for the last two days on domestic account has been small, but the price remains firm at 9 cents a pound, delivered, to the end of October. Custom smelters are at that price and producers are out of the market temporarily. Copper buying abroad was quiet, with the price of electrolytic copper equivalent to a range of 8.65 to 8.75 cents a pound, c. i. f., Hamburg, Havre and London, with sales moderate throughout that range.

National Acme Company's Loss

CLEVELAND, July 24—National Acme Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, net loss of $108,239 after taxes, depreciation and interest, compared with net loss of $154,794 in preceding quarter and net loss of $246,343 in June quarter of 1932. For six months ended June 30, net loss was $263,033, compared with net loss of $510,165 a year before.

Mild Let-Down In Business Is Seen for August

Working Off Accumulated Stocks of Goods Is Now in Order

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24 — In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, says:

"The two possibilities lying immediately ahead in the business outlook are a let-down in activity during August from seasonal causes and a more extensive period of recession as accumulated stocks of goods are worked off and the effects of industrial control come into operation.

"A slight recession in steel mill activity has been reported, although aggregate industrial volumes are holding close to the highs of the year. Railway carloadings are being maintained about 28 per cent above a year ago, but during August, September and October comparisons will be made with rapidly increasing totals in 1932.

"Output of electricity has expanded further, to the highest level of 1933 and the widest increase over 1932 yet attained. Cotton textiles and flour milling are both showing some hesitation because of the processing taxes on the raw materials and because of the operation of the industrial code in the case of the textile plants. Demand for automobiles still is being well sustained, but retail trade on the whole is hardly equaling the corresponding 1932 level, which Legan to rise in August and September of that year.

"Since retail sales will eventually tell the tale of expanded public buying power, or its failure to materialize, this item is assuming considerable importance, but conclusions will hardly be possible until the higher wages stipulated under the various business codes have had time to percolate among the mass consumers."

Employment Data On Carriers Asked By Coördinator

WASHINGTON, July 24—The first general order of the federal coördinator of transportation directed railroads to file a report on employees and their compensation as of May, 1933, and further ordered the filing beginning with June, 1933, of monthly reports on employees on a major occupational group classification.

The order is pursuant to the labor safeguards of Section 7 of the Railroad Coördinator Act. These requirements prohibit the displacement of employees below the number shown by the pay rolls of workers in service in May, 1933. The non-filling of vacancies to the extent of 5 per cent of the May, 1933, totals, however, is permitted. The labor section also provides that no employee shall be deprived of employment such as he had during May or be in a worse position with respect to his compensation for such employment.

Accordingly, the railroads were asked to file a duplicate list of all employees giving the names, pay roll and distinctive class title, straight time, overtime and all other compensation received in May, 1933.

Figures compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission tentatively show that the railroads had 951,174 employees in May, 1933. In this connection it was pointed out here that the law does not prohibit railroads themselves from laying off men but that only the coördinator is so restricted. The carriers, therefore, will be free to hire or furlough workers as their requirements necessitate. Thus, most of the coördination work will be done through the regional coördination committees of railroad executives. The distinction is regarded as important.

Atlas Powder Co. Six Months' Income Rises

Atlas Powder Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $129,257 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., or $1.46 a share on 88,113 shares of 6 per cent preferred, excluding 10,498 shares in treasury, compared with a net loss of $154,398 a year before. Net sales were $4,141,210, compared with $4,139,464.

For the quarter ended June 30 net was $137,288 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred to 8 cents a share on 234,720 no-par shares of common excluding 26,718 shares in treasury, compared with a net loss of $8031 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $75,168 a year before.

Current assets June 30, 1933, including $5,204,600 cash, United States Government and other marketable securities, were $9,255,015 and current liabilities $446,193, compared with cash and United States Government and other marketable securities of $4,953,843, current assets of $9,098,942 and current liabilities of $428,512 June 30, 1932.

California Oil Output Rises

LOS ANGELES, July 24—Another 5000-barrel producer in the town-lot Ocean Avenue area of Huntington Beach field sent California crude production to a new high of 491,425 barrels daily the week ended July 22, up 3725 from the preceding week and the highest for a week since June, 1932, when the averages hovered around the 500,000-barrel level.

Paper Co. Defers Interest

MONTREAL, July 24—Canadian Power & Paper Investments, Ltd., decided to defer semi-annual interest payment due Aug. 1 on the 6 per cent debentures, Series A, of which there are $2,400,000 outstanding, due to continued decrease in revenue from investments.

British Rubber Stocks

LONDON, July 24—Stocks of crude rubber on hand here on July 22 totaled 42,048 tons, a decline of 899 tons from the preceding week. Liverpool stocks were 56,901 tons, a decline of 234 tons.

Trend Toward Concentration Of Banking, States Professor

Country Loses Half of 30,000 Banks Since 1920, Many by Merger—Questions Ability of Federal Reserve to Control Credit

CHICAGO, July 24—The outstanding trend in commercial banking is toward greater concentration and centralization, according to Stuart P. Meech, associate professor of finance in the School of Business, University of Chicago.

By mid-1933, Professor Meech points out, the country had lost, temporarily or permanently, about half of the 30,000 banks that had been in existence in 1920, and between one-third and one-half of the 1920 deposits. The period of heaviest mortality was June, 1931, to March, 1933. While bank suspensions do not exclude bank reopenings and are in other ways not highly accurate, Professor Meech said, the trends are clear.

"During the years 1920-1933, new records for bank mergers were established," Professor Meech said. "Bank consolidation increased the size of the average bank and was another force for greater banking concentration. Banking combination and business combination proceeded hand in hand. Branch, chain and group banking expanded rapidly until, in 1930, about 25 per cent of our banks and 60 per cent of all bank loans and investments were in 'multiple' systems.

Reserve Membership Off

"The Federal Reserve System lost in membership on the other hand. It can scarcely be said to have proved any specific degree of ability to check business or speculative overexpansion, to control adequately either the quality or quantity of bank credit, to stabilize interest rates or the international flow of gold. It did not as an emergency institution, prevent wholesale bank failures, the suspension of the gold standard, the complete closing probably the first since 1837, of all banks in the country.

"It probably improved its international standing, however by indirectly coöperating to develop the Bank for International Settlements by lending to foreign central banks for the purposes of stabilizing currencies, and foreign exchange rates."

Centralization, in Professor Meech's belief, will be speeded by recent developments. The excessively high bank failures of banks with capital of $25,000 or less in the small towns of the Middle West, South, and West, indicates one patent reason for the higher minimum capital requirement for member banks under the new Glass Banking Act. These failures also suggest why state-wide branch banking is permitted in states whose laws extend the privilege to state banks.

Branch Banking, according to Professor Meech, is here in fact, and before long it will be recognized in the laws of most, if not all, of the states.

Although the new capital requirements tend to discourage the use of national bank charters, and though state law can meet national law on branch banking powers, it seems reasonable that state banks incorporated and regulated under less stringent statutes than the national law, will meet more "sales resistance," in Professor Meech's judgment. The freeing of national bank stock "hereafter issued" from the double liability feature is another inducement to nationalize.

National Competition

"There is room to doubt that the states will meet the national competition," Professor Meech said. "National banks and state members of the Federal Reserve System are now to join the 'guaranty fund' provided by the Glass Bill. Non-members may join if they pass inspection, but cannot stay in unless they apply for membership in the Federal Reserve System by Jan. 1, 1936. The impetus to national charters, and at least to Federal Reserve membership, is strong.

The limitation of the Glass guaranty plan to percentages of deposits above $10,000 is a disadvantage, according to Professor Meech. Large banks may question the desirability of paying guaranty costs, and they probably can retain the big deposits, which constitute the bulk of their deposits, on the basis of financial strength. The big banks can make an important contribution to banking and economic welfare by staying with the national or Federal Reserve systems, in Professor Meech's belief.

"The 'new deal' is likely to change the Federal Reserve System sooner or later. Is it not likely that the new asset currency will supplant Federal Reserve notes? If so, cannot legal gold reserve requirements be eliminated as against deposits? Should not the Federal Reserve be allowed to experiment with reserve requirements as one method of credit control?

Change in Requirements

"Eligibility requirements seem to be in for a revamping. To afford the Reserve ready and quick asset to any money market, to enable aid to banks in trouble, it seems only consistent to retain or even broaden the present emergency eligibility rules. Further, the Reserve Board should be required to determine eligibility in terms of business and credit conditions.

"Freedom to experiment is needed. 'Discriminatory' rediscount open market rates, and credit rationing have been the subject of too little experiment. This statement applies to international central bank cooperation, unless we go isolationist with a vengeance.

The World's Business

The Unanchored Dollar

A LEADING topic continues to be currency. Unanchoring the dollar from gold has sent thousands of people into the speculative market, aver bankers, because it induces a flight from currency into goods or into the paper that most readily represents either the ownership of goods or the facilities that produce goods. With the dollar becoming progressively cheaper up to the limit assigned by Congress, it occasions no surprise that thousands everywhere acted on the assumption that protection against losses was to be found by a flight of capital into stocks. Of course there comes a time when the cheapening of the dollar loses its effectiveness for security inflation, and judging by the crash in the stock market last week, that time had arrived. Stocks on the average had appreciated more than 100 per cent in less than five months and while such a value expansion cannot be laid exclusively to taking the United States off the gold standard, it received its chief impetus and gained its momentum because of the belief that President Roosevelt would eventually reduce the gold content of the dollar. No market can continue an upward course if the dollar is to be stabilized, unless earning power of the nation's concerns is being restored or increasing. The indexes show unmistakably that corporate earning power has expanded in amazing fashion. Whether it will continue to do so depends on greater purchasing power. The widespread acceptance of the President's thesis that higher wages must go hand in hand with rising prices argues well for continuance of recovery, despite speculative excesses. Another test will come later when still higher retail prices face the wage earning class. If increased buying power instead of lagging marches abreast of the cost of living, the battle will be half won.

* * *

Retail Prices

Retailers of the country are fully aware of the key position they hold in the Roosevelt recovery program. Leading executives have already made pleas to the nation's merchants in addresses and communications not to raise prices too steeply or too quickly for fear of antagonistic consumer reaction which would be fatal to the expeditious moving of goods from shelves into the hands of users. Due to the imposition of a blanket code which will mean higher costs of operation for most stores, increased retail prices are inevitable, and how to get the public to climb to successively higher cost-of-living plateaus without doing more than grumbling is a difficult problem for retail management. Already some store heads have spoken of the possibility of a "buyers' strike," an eventuality which in this particular case would represent in the main a lack of purchasing power. It will be an interesting situation to study in view of the fact that the Administration frowns on so-called cutthroat competition, with all its measures brought to bear in an effort at advancing prices, while retailers must induce the public to buy by every legitimate means at their disposal higher-priced goods out of still uninflated pocketbooks. The retailers feel that their position is a difficult one, in view of the fact wholesale prices have risen from the low of the year 17 per cent, according to the Annalist index, while there has been a rise in retail prices, according to the Fairchild retail price index, of only 4.2 per cent since April. Such a disparity would seem to call for some kind of coördination between the wholesaler and retailer.

* * *

Back to Realities

Comment on the heavy liquidation of Thursday and Friday from seasoned observers indicates the belief among the informed that the collapse in prices, brought about by unbridled speculation in the "wet" shares had no other significance than that of a much-needed reaction which served to bring traders and the outside public back to realities. On all sides in the last two months there had been talk of a "one-way" market, which in some quarters was regarded as a "government-guaranteed" bull market, consistent with the motives, methods and goal of the "New Deal." Pools there were galore, and apparently never had it been easier to start activity in any particular stock. The public was "in," as shown by the advance in brokers' loans by $549,000,000 since March 1 of this year. But now the roseate dream has been shattered, and nearly one-half of the rise since the Democratic Party went into power has been lost. Investment interests, say these observers, are again in the market. Much of the buying in the demoralized Thursday and Friday markets was understood to be from confident managerial and capitalistic sources. With three-hour sessions in effect, there should be some tempering of trading enthusiasm. And the ever-present possibility of federal interference should make for additional restraint.

G. R. E.

Pennsylvania Railroad June Net Favorable

Earnings to Make Best Showing of Any Month for Year to Date

Pennsylvania Railroad earnings for June will make the best showing of any month for the year to date. Best showing so far was May with gross of $26,372,112, compared with $27,473,198 a year ago, off $1,101,086 or 4.0 per cent, and net operating income of $5,091,900, compared with $4,375,960, up $715,940 or 16.3 per cent.

May was the first month to show an increase in net operating income over the preceding year since December, 1932. June is expected to show an increase in gross over preceding year for the first time since October, 1929.

May Net Rises

May with net income of $1,742,476, compared with $1,412,752 year ago was the first month this year to show in the black, and reduced the deficit after charges for five months to only $125,905.

With the increase in gross and net for June from continued expansion in traffic and firm control of operating expenses, it is expected June net will be substantially larger than May, which would wipe out the small cumulative deficit and leave a comfortable surplus for the month.

All net income to be shown for the first half will be that earned in June. Outlook is for another favorable report for July based on expanding loadings.

Improvement in loadings which set in early in May has been continuing at progressive rate, and loadings last week were the largest for any week so far this year. Last week marked the tenth consecutive week that loaded cars gained over the previous year.

With mounting loadings in July, gross is again running at $1,000,000 a day, although earlier in the year they were down to around $750,000.

Reducing Debt

Because of provisions of the new Glass banking bill which prohibits member banks in Federal Reserve System from paying interest on demand deposits as well as the low rate being paid by banks on time deposits, and the fact that advances from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are short-term loans, maturing in about two years, Pennsylvania in recent weeks has rapidly been reducing these loans.

Last Tuesday it made another payment to the R. F. C. of $4,000,000, making $22,500,000 repaid since June 30 and reducing the original $27,500,000 improvement loan to only $5,000,000. In addition it drew down $1,400,000 on a $2,000,000 equipment work loan granted last year, making total debt to the Government financing agency $6,400,000.

Gastonia Weaving Company Increases Wages 50 Per Cent

GASTONIA, N. C., July 24 (AP)—A 50 per cent wage increase for all employees of the Gastonia Weaving Company, clothing label manufacturers, was announced here today effective immediately.

The company's clerical force also received a wage increase but it was not so large as that given to the operatives. This figure was not announced.

Weekly wages for workers at the plant heretofore have been $14.50. The announcement did not say whether the increase was a restoration of previous reductions.

Harry Musard, manager of the mill, said the company would come under the silk code, an industry which has not yet completed its code of fair competition.

Putting itself in line with the national recovery program, Servel, Inc., of Evansville, Indiana, manufacturers of gas and electric refrigerators, has granted a 5 per cent raise of wages to factory workers preliminary to the adoption of an industrial code.

Tide Water Oil Company Earns 41c a Share

Tide Water Oil Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $1,167,078 after taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization of investments and undeveloped leases, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred, to 41 cents a share on the 2,191,823 shares of common compared with a net loss of $1,164,582 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $1,151,300, equal to 41 cents a common share, in the June quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, last, net profit was $2496, equivalent to one cent a share on 199,446 shares of 5 per cent preferred, compared with $1,159,803, equal, after preferred dividends, to 30 cents a common share in the first half of 1932.

Connecticut Electric Income

Connecticut Electric Service Company (controlled by United Gas Improvement Company) reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net income of $3,672,752 after depreciation, taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equivalent to $3.20 a share on 1,147,735 average number of no-par shares of common stock outstanding during the period. This compares with $4,103,458, or $3.87 a share on 1,147,830 average common shares in 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

British Treasury Bills

LONDON, July 24—Application for £45,000,000 three months' Treasury bills amounted to £83,700,000, of which £43,000,000 were allotted at average discount of 6s. 5.42d. per £100. Tenders will be received coming week for £45,000,000.

Cluett-Peabody Profit

Cluett-Peabody & Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $82,619 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $284,321 in the first half of 1932.

Movement in Real Estate Is Active

Chicago, July 24

REAL estate activity is rising. The increased activity is measurable and well distributed. That is the outstanding fact shown by the twenty-first semi-annual survey of the real estate market made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, released here today.

This is the first time since June, 1929, in which this semiannual survey has shown a predominating upward trend in market activity.

The survey tabulates confidential reports from the association's member boards in the principal cities of the country. The current study covers 245 cities. Of the 245 cities, 39 per cent report a more active real estate market than last year at this time.

Canadian Trade Reacts Well To American Upturn

Wheat Price Rises and Securities Advance—Outlook Promising

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—"Canada has reacted promptly and substantially to current favorable developments in the United States," according to the monthly business summary of the Bank of Montreal. "A month which witnessed a rise of over 40 per cent in the price of wheat, an upswing of the stock market by nearly 20 per cent, the disappearance of fully two-thirds of the premium on the United States dollar in terms of Canadian funds, with economic indices in other fields almost uniformly showing improvement, may well be set down as eventful in Canadian business and financial annals.

"Under the circumstances it is on the price barometer that the eyes of business have been chiefly fixed. Here the evidence is encouraging. June saw a carrying forward of the leading characteristic of April and May, namely, a rise in the prices of most basic commodities—wheat, course grains, sugar, rubber, cotton, wool, silk, lumber, building materials, silver, copper and tin (stationary or slightly lower quotations were reported for livestock, iron products and a few chemicals)."

New York City Bank Stocks Off Sharply in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The New York City bank stock market registered a marked decline during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,525,637,000, compared with $1,688,452,000, or 9.6 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely, $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 5.14 per cent, compared with a yield of 4.64 per cent reported on July 14. The current market value of the 15 stocks is now 1.17 times their known book value, compared with 1.29 on July 14. Based upon current figures, the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.2 times their known earnings, compared with 12.4 on July 14.

Steel Output Reaction Technical, Claim Makers

An easier situation in July and August is nothing untoward in the steel industry, says the magazine Steel, and producers generally are disposed to appraise the present reaction as a technical one.

There is growing apprehension in some quarters that the NRA program will interfere with the orderly working of economic laws, but the industry intends to coöperate and is basing certain fundamental policies on a long range view which is conservatively bullish.

For example, the United States Steel Corporation has decided to bring down 3,000,000 tons more iron ore this season, necessitating the commissioning of 40 additional ore carriers. This makes 211 out of 330 Great Lakes ore carriers in service, compared with 99 on June 15 and 76 a year ago.

Moody's Index Reveals Business Still Gaining

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a further rise in business tendency, according to Moody's Index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	C'ldgs	Elec	Steel	C'b'd
Latest week	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
Prev. week	62.7	108.9	72.5	80.7
Month ago	58.2	103.7	57.0	73.0
Year ago	51.3	94.8	22.3	56.1
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	43.8	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average—100.)

Midland Bank Statement

The statement of Midland Bank, Ltd., London, for the fiscal period ended June 30, 1933, reveals an increase in total resources to £464,492,067 from £421,113,758 a year previous and comparing with £462,357,979 six months before. Deposit, current and other accounts rose to £435,102,158 from £383,179,978 in the 12-month period, investments rose to £113,534,408 from £73,477,328 and advance to customers fell off to £174,290,747 from £199,134,929. Capital and surplus were unchanged respectively at £14,248,012 and £11,500,000.

Gains Sustained In Most Business Lines at Chicago

Retail Sales Increase for Fifteenth Week in the Metropolitan Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24—In spite of conflicting influences during the last week, gains were sustained in the majority of lines of business in Chicago.

For the fifteenth consecutive week retail sales in the metropolitan area displayed a gain. The increase at wholesale lessened slightly. As expected by officials, steel production in the local mills dropped 1 per cent. But carloadings continued to expand, numerous local firms reported increased salaries, and output of electric power soared to 16.4 per cent over a year ago, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Several retail officials stated that sales for the last month were more than 34 per cent ahead of a year ago. These increases in earnings have enabled the companies to cut their losses for the second quarter as compared with the losses for the second quarter in 1932.

There was also some indication that retail prices were beginning to move forward in accordance with the rises of wholesale prices. Sales at one of the larger mail order houses displayed a 1 per cent increase during the last four weeks as compared with the like period in 1932. This was the first time sales have shown an increase since February, 1930. Increase in buying at wholesale was less uniform than in past weeks.

A lessening in the demands from the automotive industry sent the percentage of steel operations slightly downward. It is the belief of officials that steep production has reached the highest point possible without the support of more of the larger industries. Railroad purchases for car and locomotive repairs gradually increased during the week.

As indication of the widespread improvement in local business, one large manufacturing company raised salaries 10 per cent, and is employing 36 per cent more workers than last year. One automotive equipment company announced a 5 per cent increase in salaries. One manufacturer of dresses boosted wages 20 per cent.

Trading in London Market Unaffected By New York Break

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Trading on the stock exchange here today was undisturbed by the break in Wall Street prices Saturday. In fact more attention was paid to the late rally in the New York market. Transatlantic shares opened here above parity, and later improved their position under fair buying.

International Nickel at midafternoon was quoted at £19 1-16, or three-eighths above the opening, while Brazilian Traction, after starting at £14 11-16, rose to £15 1-16. United States Steel advanced to $57 from an opening of $56½, and other issues improved similarly.

Wall Street's price gyrations recently have been followed cautiously by traders here, and commitments, in consequence, have been comparatively light. The only adverse comment heard today regarding the change in opening the New York market from 10 a. m. to noon was: "It is going to keep us working a bit later than usual."

It was pointed out that instead of the usual activity between three and four o'clock in the afternoon here there will be a wait until Wall Street starts business and because of this delay business in the international issues will be restricted.

Committee for Florida Municipal Bondholders

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24—The Florida Municipal Bondholders' Protective Committee, of which John S. Harris is chairman, announces that it is preparing a partial distribution of coupon collections to its Lake Wales and City of Sarasota depositors.

The Florida Municipal Bondholders' Protective Committee was organized late in 1931 and is accepting for deposit the bonds of 27 Florida municipalities. It has made an intensive investigation of the financial and economic status of each municipality embraced in its activities, looking to a reconstructive financial program for each of them. The committee has, through various court actions, established many important rights of bondholders.

Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City is general counsel for the committee, which maintains a secretary's office at Room 900, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Dividend Declarations

	Amount	Payable	Stock of record
A. O. Smith Cp pf	q 1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Bank of Montreal	q 2.00	Sept. 1	July 31
Holl Cons Gold M.	mo .05	Aug. 12	July 28
Sioux G&E 7% pf.	q 1.75	Aug. 10	July 29
Chick Cotton Oil	q .25	Aug. 1	July 14

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INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 1

Eastern States Fair To Stress Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24—A Century of Progress exposition of their own is what exhibitors at the Eastern States Fair anticipate in this year's exposition which runs from Sept. 17 to 23. The Massachusetts State Building will be devoted primarily to industry.

The significance of the National Industrial Recovery Act is emphasized in plans for new features in the great Industrial Arts Building. There will be a number of New England community exhibits and prominent displays of textile and paper products. Interest in national public works construction will be stimulated by unusual exhibits to be brought here directly from the Chicago fair.

The increasing importance of the nation-wide reforestation movement will be reflected in exhibits in the different state buildings, each dealing primarily with a particular phase or element of forestry work. Thursday, Sept. 21, has been designated "Forestry Day." A delegation from the Citizens Conservation Corps will attend the fair on that day.

Boston Art Notes

Pictures of Vanishing India

For summer exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there are the Stowitts portrayals which represent the vanishing cultures and types of India. In some ten dozen depictions the painter has managed to give a pictorial catalogue in which musician and mendicant, craftsman and gypsy, peasant, ascetic, prince and warrior figure. From the accumulation, we may gain a well-rounded image of the social life, the customs, the hobbies and attainments of the Indians. Many of the characters seen in this gallery are quickly disappearing. Mr. Stowitts has done a service which will have historical and scholarly value by putting them into an accurately rendered pictorial form.

Amongst the numerous subjects we see the stone driller, the damascene worker, tie dyers, stone cutters, the butcher, the hunter, the fisherman, holy men, curd vendors. There are portraits of people to be seen and met today from maharajahs to untouchables.

Since the Boston Museum houses one of the greatest collections of Hindu objets d'art in the world, this exhibition proves a helpful and revealing supplement. D. A.

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LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
Good Parking
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38 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
Soda Fountain Service with
Special Luncheon Suggestions

Fancy Line of Fresh Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
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20 CENTRAL STREET
Quality Fruit at Low Prices

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Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
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MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Smith's Specialty Shop
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Dresses of all types for all models, carefully selected and moderately priced. Also Hats, Jewelry, Hosiery and Kickernick Underdress.

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43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories

MURRAY MOTOR MART
112 FRANKLIN STREET
Storage, Washing, Greasing
Shell Gas and Lube Oils

LEWISTON

The Y. W. C. A. Dining Room
Open All Summer
Except Sundays
Good Food—Low Rates
73 PINE STREET

The Air-Tred Shoe
for WOMEN
The patented air-filler cushions every step you take.
Shoes for the Entire Family
Maynard's Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

A PACKAGE OF
GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES
and a child's cereal spoon made of Beetleware for 10c.
FRED I. WILLS
50 ASH STREET Tel. 1000

PORTLAND

SATIN DRESSES
for Early Fall Wear
$16.75
Sleek, shining satin in brown and black, with flashes of white for contrast; plain colors and polka dots. New style details, including the new white, rough crepe collars.

OWEN MOORE & CO.
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Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
2-4411
142 HIGH STREET
New Congress Building

MARYLAND

CUMBERLAND

Centre Street Market
H. C. WAGNER, Prop.
MEATS OF QUALITY
Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese and Eggs
Free Delivery
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While Our Present Stock Lasts
MIDDISHADE SUITS
At the Old Low Price—$25.00
The rising market compels Middishade to put up their price. They've notified us.
We're Telling You!
SCHWARZENBACH'S
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

At Chamberlin's Market
Native Turkeys, 8 to 12 lbs. average, 25c lb.; Native Ducklings, 4 to 6 lbs. average, 25c lb.; Green Peas, native, 10c lb. or 75c peck; 10 lbs. Sunkist Oranges 59c; the best Roll Butter 28c lb.; Legs of Lamb 16c lb.
ALL THIS WEEK. TRY OUR JENNEY GAS
Telephone 2355 Free Delivery

Smart
Vacation Negligees
Easy to pack when traveling!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Gordon's Fish Market
Now in Season
SWORDFISH
HALIBUT
EASTERN SALMON
MACKEREL
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OPTOMETRISTS
Prompt and Efficient Service
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Sale of Correct Hats for Vacationing
Prices from $1 to $5
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Pittston Coal
and N. E. Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 304 and 388

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 625

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Groceries
THE ECONOMY STORE
41 Washington Street
THE GIFFORD STORE
81 South Street
THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
9 North Main Street
THE DERRY STORE
Hopkinton, N. H.
THE CURTICE STORE
Contoocook, N. H.
The above stores feature the Tam-O-Shanter Brand. All are locally owned and controlled stores.

Harper Method
Permanent Wave
Including Reconditioned Oil Shampoo, First
$10.00
4 PARK STREET
302 PATRIOT BUILDING

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

SEAMAN'S
ELECTRIC SHOP
Kelvinator Refrigeration
Timken Oil Burners
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
7 ODD FELLOWS AVENUE

The BOSTON STORE
INCORPORATED
11 to 23 South Main Street
Concord, N. H.

WALK-OVER SHOES
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
Brownbilt Shoes
THORNE SHOE CO.
CONCORD, N. H.

Let us supply your grocery needs.
IGA
F. A. FOWNES
39 SOUTH STREET Tel. 257

Johnson's Market
Fresh Meats and Vegetables
GROCERIES
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Company
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Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
If you think well of your garment have it carefully cleaned.
13 SO. STATE ST. Call 832

Harvard Shoe Repairing and Shine Parlor
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
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Ladies' Apparel
82 NORTH MAIN STREET
CONCORD, N. H.

Quality Service Price
CITY COAL COMPANY
11 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 3080

The Vogue Beauty Salon
MRS. BEATRICE E. HOWLAND
All Branches of Beauty Culture 25c
Vita-Tonic Frederick Permanent Wave $5
5 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 931-M

Our Business Is Insurance
Nothing Else
May We Help You?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN ST. Tel. 1719

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EDSON'S MARKET
40 CENTER STREET
High-Grade Groceries and Provisions a Specialty—Fresh Vegetables received daily.
TELEPHONE 318

Jameson's Silk Shop
Plain and Printed Silks
Silk Hosiery and Silk Underwear
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Hanson Corner, Dover
BATHING SUITS
By JANTZEN
Both Men's and Women's
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Hardware, Paints and Oils
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Sporting Goods—Roofing Materials

A. V. GREENLAW & SON
Roofers and Metal Workers
217 WASHINGTON ST., DOVER, N. H.
Telephone 815

SEE OUR
CANNERS FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Large Canner $2.00—Small $1.25
Littlefield Frary & Co., *Plumbers*
125 Washington Street

Visit us at
OUR NEW LOCATION, MORRILL BLDG.
Daeris Tea Room
Restaurant and Candy Shop
Try Our NEW SODA FOUNTAIN

Washington Fruit Store
and
Ice Cream Parlor
Charles Kagilliery, *Prop.*
Soda Fountain, Candy, Nuts and Popcorn

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

Our SALE of All SUMMER DRESSES and HATS is now on.
Everything is going up so save money by Buying Now.
Mrs. E. J. Michel, Morrill Bldg.

OLD GOLD
WE BUY OLD GOLD AND SILVER FOR CASH
E. R. McClintock, *Diamond Jeweler*
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Permanent Waving Special Prices $5, $7, $8

Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING
PERMANENT WAVING
450 Central Avenue

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The New Frigidaire Uses No More Electricity Than an Ordinary Light Bulb

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Complete line of Hardware
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LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
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605 MAIN STREET Tel. 367

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SHOES
BOLDUC'S, opp. Colonial Theater

Depot Sq. Auto Supply Co.
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Jenney Gasoline and Valvoline Oils
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

New Hampshire Mills Store
for
BATHING SUITS
and KNITTED WEAR
at Mill Prices
FORK McGREGOR and NO. MAIN STS.
WEST MANCHESTER

JAMES W. HILL CO.
Has Marked Seasonable Goods to Wonderfully Low Prices—Every Dollar You Spend Today Is Well Invested
July—the Month of Clearance Sales

The Unusual in Curtains, Linen Chintz and Damask
SAMPLES furnished for approval.
Modern workroom to assist in completing your selection.
WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER
DRAPERY STUDIO
P. HASTINGS O. MALOREN
36 WEST CENTRAL STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
We want your business and we guarantee the best of work.
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MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 CANAL STREET PHONE 1373

For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream
We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Ye Quaker Shop
Why not make one of the smart
NEW HATS?
Instructions included free with materials.
Ye Quaker Shop
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A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

FLOWERS IN SEASON
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Stache
Tel. 1361 683 SECOND STREET

HOTPOINT AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC RANGES are getting more popular day by day.
Ask us about Free Wiring Offer.
PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF N. H.

F. F. OSGOOD CO.
HANDBAGS
Zipper Top and Handles
Some Suedette
Assorted Colors
89c
A small engine disorder is easily and quickly corrected but it may mean hours delay on the road.
LET US CHECK YOUR CAR
Estimates Cheerfully Given
BROWN'S GARAGE
38 NORTH ADAMS STREET

Created by Science. Works Like Magic!
ZOTOS
The machine-less Permanent Wave—no machine, no electricity.
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66 HANOVER STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

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Distinctive Wearing Apparel for the Miss and Matron
CLEARANCE
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The RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
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100% Certified Lubrication
New Mobilgas — Mobiloil
Tires—Tubes—Accessories
L. P. BOSWORTH
BARRINGTON, R. I.

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Coal, Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
Telephone 575
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William E. Sullivan
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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES
Sole Agents for *Coldwell Lawn Mowers*
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Continuous Service Since 1853

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Newport Fruit Shops
Fruits and Vegetables
French Ice Cream
Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies
Mirror Mints
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LUX
Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 3417
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Choice Meats
Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables
Milk and Cream
For the "Best" in Canned Goods try HATCHET BRAND
110 BROADWAY Tels. 361-362

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

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Newport Typewriter Exchange
Typewriters Sold, Exchanged, Repaired
Office Supplies
29 MARLBOROUGH STREET

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STONE BRIDGE INN
TIVERTON, R. I.
Broiled Live Lobster,
Chicken and Steak Dinners
Restaurant Service
Clam Bakes Served Sundays and Holidays, 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Tel. Tiverton 214

VERMONT

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Visit the China Store
for Specialties in
China and Glassware
A. F. ROBERTS
116 MAIN STREET, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

When in Brattleboro Make the
BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

Stop at the Puritan Restaurant
For Luncheon, Dinners
Regular Meals, à la Carte Service at All Hours
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Stationery, Books, Pictures, Office Supplies
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Portrait and Commercial Photography
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34 MAIN STREET Tel. 903

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Annuities—Life—Liability—Fire
HOWARD S. WELLMAN
HENRY D. WELLMAN
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High-Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 888 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

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THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
See Our New Materials for SUMMER DRAPERIES *and* SLIP COVERS

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PIEDMONT CAFE
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SHENANDOAH CAFE
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Visit Our Toilet Goods Department
All High Grade Products

NORFOLK

Pender's
LAYER CAKE
Just As You Would Bake It
at 19c
Pender Stores

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KUPPENHEIMER
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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
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(Broad at Fifth)

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"Mother's Real Helper"
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DIAL 3-1911
Dial 45511 3424 Westhampton Avenue

West End Cleaners and Dyers
2 PLAIN GARMENTS Cash and Carry 85c Call and Deliver $1
Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

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We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

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CHARLESTON

Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
There's A Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

Valley Bell Dairy Co. INC.
PHONE 20-145

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The PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
July
Clearance Sales

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
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1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

U. S. TIRES
DELCO BATTERIES
Complete Auto Electric Service
Lubrication
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
MIDLAND MARKET
Union Cab Co.—Operating
Black and White Taxis
4141
Prompt and Efficient Service

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-folder 61 Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request samples; also 50c bargain; large commissions. DOEHLA CO., 8-16, Fitchburg, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments, 1-2-3 rooms; responsible people; your interests are our interests. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 21 Concord Ave. Agent on premises. Tel. evenings, NEW ton North 6808.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill by 1-4 rms, beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators. maid serv. 135 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS—Modern, attractive furnished cottages; bathing, boating, fishing; rates reasonable. GEO. A. TERRY, Cranberry Lake, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY—Private family can accommodate a few summer guests; lovely quiet situation; shady lawn; modern conveniences; excellent food; swimming vicinity; rates $12-$15. TRUNO FARM, Tivoli, N. Y.

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; all conveniences; attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

WANTED—Christian Scientist, or couple, in delightful private country home in New Hampshire hills, all conveniences, ideal place for rest and study, accessible to church. P-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—A few boarders in quiet, attractive country home, screened-in porch; fresh milk, eggs and vegetables. LILLIAN E. LITTLE, Salisbury, Vt.

FURNITURE

FINE colonial, English, French furniture from wealthy homes very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED for city office, stenographer with general office experience in manufacturing concern; $15 weekly with chance for advancement. Write giving full details and your phone number, Box B-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG GIRL, business college graduate preferred, for general office work. Apply Tuesday between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. 387 Washington Street, Room 317, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 186 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

HOMESTEAD INN
MADISON, CONN.
Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

MORIAH, N. Y.—In the Adirondacks, 3 miles from Port Henry on Lake Champlain, a quiet home for those who wish to rest and study; $1 per day for room and breakfast; weekly rates on request. MRS. NELLIE A. MICHELSEN.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Midtown gentleman's residence, new throughout, large front, running water, $9; medium, $8; showers. Tel. Murray Hill 4-8874.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPORT MAN — SPANISH correspondent, translator, invoices; traveling salesmen. Write Box D-17, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SEASONED executive desires a connection where he may utilize unusual sales, advertising and merchandising ability; concrete experience includes general manager direct to consumer sales organization, operator of chain store corporation, several years' traveling salesmanship; now directing factor in fully recognized New York advertising agency. For interview write Box B-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOTEL housekeeper, executive or assistant, references. Write Advertiser, c/o Selner, 267 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADY, accustomed to own home, desires position as companion; can read well, musical, traveled extensively and own car; agreeable companionship more important than remuneration. Write G. K. S., Station A, Box 42, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

SUMMER BOARD

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or retirement, lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

EUSNER'S Farm and Resort—Cleanliness, comfort, homelike, own produce, best of food in abundance. Monticello, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LOUISE BARBEY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc.; all grades accepted. New York Studio, Carnegie Hall, No. 508, Circle 7-0808. New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 153 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 3-2976-M; Residence, Jerome 7-3373.

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2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42-71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0173
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
1316 Girard Trust Co. Bldg. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7841
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7899
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8743
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3, near Harrods

LONDON, near Earls Court Station, 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Attractive guest house, excellent cooking, every comfort, constant hot water and gas fires in bedrooms; moderate terms. Tel. Flaxman 5065.

LONDON—Ladies' small residential club; especially comfortable for young people; partial board from 30/-; visitors accommodated; breakfast and dinner 8/6. 17 Collingham Place, S. W. 5. Prob. 2145.

39 FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W. 3., phone Hampstead 3157—Exceptionally Comfortable board residence in well-appointed house; excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water; personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

LONDON: at 21 PORTCHESTER SQUARE, W. 2—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals as desired; every comfort; good cooking; nice situation. Park 5067.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

ACCOMPANISTS

LONDON—GOOD VIOLA PLAYER open to engagements in ensemble in or out of London; also violin, harmony, counterpoint lessons given; London and Paris certificates. MRS. K. DOUBLEDAY, 5, Hill Road, St. Johns Wood, N. W. 8. Phone Maida Vale 3085.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0498.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, Coats, Gowns and Remodelling. SILVESTRIA BUDD, 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 3954.

TUITION given mornings and afternoons, also paper patterns cut for home dressmaking. MISS MURPHIE, 8 Cambridge Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 10.

ELOCUTION

AMY WINTER
L.R.A.M.
SPEECH TRAINING. VOICE CULTURE, DRAMATIC ART. DICTION TO SINGERS. PLAYS PRODUCED.
Lessons at Cramer's, 139 New Bond Street London W. 1 Park 4033

FARM PRODUCE

A. ALBOROUGH SMITH and R. B. REED of the Priory Poultry Farm, Horkesley, Colchester, deliver eggs and poultry each week to householders in London (north of the Thames) and will be pleased to be of service.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, West Norwood—Well-appointed, self-contained, modern flat situated over bank premises; good location; 2 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom; easy access to City and West End; inclusive rent £120 per annum. Apply in first instance to F. R. GARNETT, Flat 1, 162 Tulse Hill, S. W. 2.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, also Harrington Gardens—Unfurnished self-contained flats, constant hot water, caretaker; rents moderate, no premium. Apply STORE, 4 William St., Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

HAMPSTEAD—Unfurnished flats, 2 large rooms, kitchen and bathroom, £85; flatlet furnished £55. 23 Belsize Crescent, London, N. W. 3.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Blackheath District — Detached modern small freehold house; £1100; excellent value. Apply OWNER, "The Box," Shooters Hill Rd., S. E. 18.

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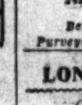
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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 413

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tune Easter first appeared in London, in 1708, in a little anonymous book named: "Lyra Davidica, or a Collection of Divine Songs and Hymns, . . . set to easy and pleasant tunes."

No one knows who was the editor—perhaps some Anglo-German. The words he gave to this one of his "easy and pleasant tunes" were from a Latin hymn:

Jesus Christ is risen today, Halle-halle-luja;
Our triumphant Holyday, Halle-halle-lujah;

Haste ye females from your fright, Halle-halle-lujah;
Take to Galilee your flight, Halle-halle-lujah;
To his sad disciples say, Halle-halle-lujah;
Jesus Christ is risen today! Halle-halle-lujah.

The tune was an innovation for using so many groups of two notes to a syllable. It became very popular, and Dr. Burney is responsible for the statement, in 1789, that only two new tunes had been introduced into the church service for 100 years, and these were the stately Hanover and this "easy and pleasant tune" of Easter.

The words here begin: "Let us sing of Easter gladness that rejoices every day," and were especially adapted to this music by a Christian Scientist. They show that the real meaning of Easter belongs to every day. Whittier does the same thing for Christmas at 170, showing that every morning knows the coming of the Christ.

No. 417

ANTIOCH, much sung with Isaac Watts' splendid "Joy to the world," has long been attributed to Handel, as arranged by Mason. Though the melody is not traced, the first line or two are Handelian enough, for he was fond of using the descending scale in melody. In Theodora, No. 324, the last line but one illustrates this characteristic. It is supposed that Antioch was from Gardner's Sacred Melodies, into which Mason so often delved for material.

A change has been made in Watts' words, for obvious reasons. To say, "He comes to make his blessings flow Far as the curse is found," would seem to make the reach of blessing depend on its opposite. The more affirmative statement obliterates the "curse," and sees blessing flowing everywhere.

A Word a Day

"Drink ye all of it" in Matt. 26:27 (C. B. M.)—The Greek may be read literally: *Piete* (drink you) *ex* (out of) *autou* (it) *pantes* (all). Wilson puts this together as follows: "Drink all of you out of it."

"Heard" in Hymn No. 298 (R. E. H.)—The correspondent writes:

The Word a Day often contains corrections of mispronounced words heard at our services. Would this column also include a reminder that there is a slight change in the fitting of the words of the first verse of the Communion Hymn by Mary Baker Eddy to the familiar tune No. 298? "Heard" is now sung on two notes, instead of on one as formerly. This makes all the verses uniform, and I think it is an excellent improvement. I have, however, heard four different congregations break on this verse.

This word to the singers should be sufficient.

Middle verse of the Bible (F. N.)

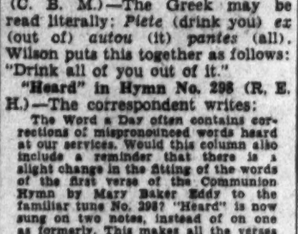
I have a large Bible in which I make marginal notations and paste clippings. Today I notice that I have labeled Ps. 97:8 as the "middle verse of the Bible"—but the same words are penciled for Ps. 118:8. Which is correct?

At one time we undertook to confirm the assertion that Ps. 103:2-3 were the central verses of the Bible, but our labors were stopped after ascertaining that, according to our figures, the central verse must be in an earlier chapter.

If any reader has made the discovery, or cares to undertake it, the Word a Day will be glad to publish the findings.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Betty Bee



Gathering the Bees

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE passing of the bees had not gone unnoticed. A farmer saw the cloud as it drifted toward the meadow lands of his farm. He saw the bees as they circled and settled upon a tree. He watched until they began to bunch for the night.

Back home, he prepared an unused hive for their reception, then awaited the morrow. At dawn, he took a large basket and a long, forked stick, and again visited the tree. A few of the bees were flying about, but most of them still hung from the limb.

In that mass of living bees was Betty Bee. In its very center, guarded and protected, was Queen Bee. When bees are swarming there is little to fear. If you handle them gently and are careful not to injure them, they are submissive.

The farmer approached slowly, fixed the fork of his stick in the handle of his basket, then raised the receptacle until it encompassed the bees. With a deft movement, he jarred the limb from which they hung; and the result was that the mass of bees fell into the basket.

Gently he lowered it. Well, he knew that somewhere within that basket was a Queen Bee, and that the swarm would not desert her. He had only to find this queen (easily discernible by her size), place her in the hive—and the swarm was his.

For the Scrapbook

My Symphony

To live content with small means.
To seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion.
To study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly.
To listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart.
To bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasion, hurry never.
In a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common—
This is my symphony.—*William Henry Channing.*

What They Say

Real Prosperity

"We have got to be willing to do without the kind of prosperity that creates poverty."—*Henry Ford.*

The Executive

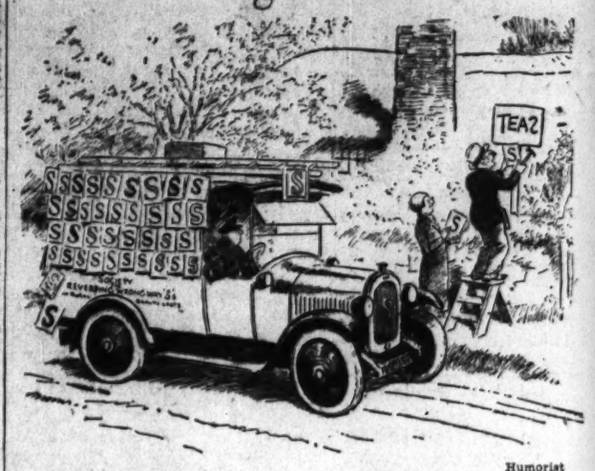
"Executive ability is deciding quickly and getting somebody else to do the work."—*Governor Pollard.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves.
—HAZLITT

In Lighter Vein



Humorist

A society we admire: the society for reversing wrong-way S's in rural beauty spots.

The Latest in Hints

Vernon: "Grandma, if I was invited out to dinner somewhere, should I eat my pie with a fork?"

Grandma: "Certainly, Vernon."

Vernon: "You haven't got a piece of pie around the house that I could practice on, have you Gran'ma?"—*Pathfinder.*

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Street Sweeping

A young boy proved that even sweeping the streets may prove a profitable and not altogether unpleasant "vacation vocation." It was his duty to sweep the sidewalk and gutter in front of his own home each day. One day it occurred to him that the street on which he lived would look very much neater if everyone who lived there had the gutter and walk swept each day.

He decided to offer his services to neighbors; and he found that many were willing to pay a small sum for having their sidewalk and gutter kept neat and attractive. The boy not only made enough to purchase school clothes, but he had the pleasure of seeing the whole neighborhood neatly kept.

Mrs. Ella H.

Jig Saw

At the beginning of the summer vacation I invested some of my savings in a small, inexpensive jig saw. With this saw I have made the following articles: Waste-paper baskets, book ends, letter files, end tables, doorstops, jig-saw puzzles, and many other useful items for the home. At the present time I am working on a doorstop of "Snubs," which may be very appropriate for a Monitor reader's home. My investment certainly was a good one!

Howard J.

All for Nothing

"I understand that you called on the complainant. Is that so?" demanded a browbeating barrister of a man he was cross-examining.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What did he say?"

Counsel for the other side objected that evidence as to a conversation was not admissible, and half an hour's argument ensued. Then the magistrates retired to consider the point, announcing on their return some time later that they deemed the question a proper one.

"Well, what did the plaintiff say?" repeated the cross-examining barrister.

"He wasn't at home, sir!" was the answer.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Reminder

Little Bobby was playing at Ronny's house, but when the time came for him to go home it started to rain.

Ronny's mother at once gave Bobby her own son's raincoat and galoshes.

"Oh, don't take all this trouble!" said Bobby, politely enough.

"No trouble, Bobby," she returned. "I'm sure your own mother would have done the same for Ronny."

"Mother'd do more," replied Bobby, solemnly. "She'd ask Ronny to stay to lunch."—*West London Observer.*

Dubious

The Girl: "He says I am his 'only treasure.' Now does he mean that for a declaration of love, or is he trying to tell me he is bankrupt?"—*Das Interessante Blatt.*

Figure It Out!

Teacher: "If one maid can clean a room in two hours, how long does it take two maids working together?

Pupil: "Four hours."—*Pearson's.*

Better Still

"Gassoway's speeches have improved a lot since he got somebody else to write them for him."

"Yes, and they'd be improved a lot more if he could get somebody else to deliver them." — *London Opinion.*

What a Language

Lady: "Please send me a leg of mutton."

Butcher: "I'm sorry, but I have had such a run on my legs today that I have none left."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

What do you know about it—the Boss has a new pet—
It's a little baby pig—Uncle George brought it to him and told him he could have it if he'd take care of it—
And he's doing it all right—He feeds him milk in a bottle until his sides stick out—
He calls him "Jumbo" or something like that—
He's a cute little tike, but I hope he doesn't expect to follow us everywhere we go—He's too short-legged and slow—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Blind Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

MRS. C—— is blind; so is her husband. They both work in a broom factory operated by the blind.

After their day's work they take care of their little cottage, and often a neighbor drops in and reads the evening paper.

It happened about two years ago that the editor of that paper offered several prizes for short stories by new writers. Mrs. C—— thought a great deal about the short story course that was to be one of the prizes. "If only I knew something about writing," she confided to the wisps of straw apportioned to her each day. And then came her decision to try.

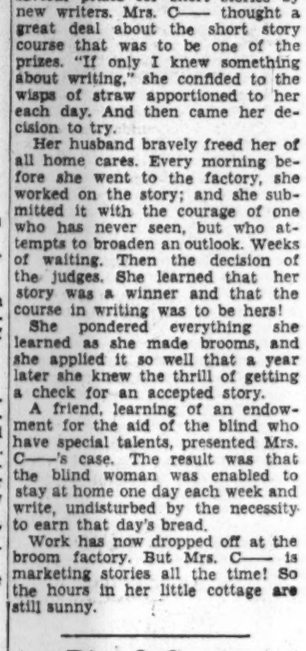
Her husband bravely freed her of all home cares. Every morning before she went to the factory, she worked on the story; and she submitted it with the courage of one who has never seen, but who attempts to broaden an outlook. Weeks of waiting. Then the decision of the judges. She learned that her story was a winner and that the course in writing was to be hers!

She pondered everything she learned as she made brooms, and she applied it so well that a year later she knew the thrill of getting a check for an accepted story.

A friend, learning of an endowment for the aid of the blind who have special talents, presented Mrs. C——'s case. The result was that the blind woman was enabled to stay at home one day each week and write, undisturbed by the necessity to earn that day's bread.

Work has now dropped off at the broom factory. But Mrs. C—— is marketing stories all the time! So the hours in her little cottage are still sunny.

Pict-O-Grams


WHICH WHEEL ON AN AUTOMOBILE TRAVELS FARTHEST IN HEAVY
CITY TRAFFIC?
2 WHAT WAS IT?
APPIAN WAY
3 WHAT IS THE MAELSTROM?
4 WHO SAID IT?
"GETTING INTO DEBT IS GETTING INTO TINGLE-SOME NET."
5 WHAT KIND OF TRIANGLE?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Silk is the cheapest—of all fabrics in Madagascar.

The Volga—is the longest river in Europe.

The southern states—have 49 per cent of the forest area of the United States.

Practically all the peanuts—grown in the United States are produced in the South.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: It might astonish the wolf at the door to go around the house and see the gardens the householders are growing in their back yards.

San Francisco Chronicle: Honorary degree: An honor conferred on a man when he is big enough to honor the college.

Arkansas Gazette: In an eastern city is a bureau through which competent players can be engaged at any time, for an honorarium, to make up a fourth at bridge. Another kind of hired man.

Amusements

BOSTON

FINE ARTS State Thea. Bldg. NOW
THE FIRST RUSSIAN ROMANTIC FILM
"The ISLAND of DOOM"
Music by Leningrad Symphony Orchestra

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

'Simplifying Peace

ON ANOTHER page, The Christian Science Monitor today publishes an article by Viscount Cecil touching a fundamental aspect of the dominant problem of insuring the peace of the world.

It is inherent in the argument which Lord Cecil presents that the basic desire of peoples for insurance of pacific relationships is as great as when the ink was damp upon the signatory pages of the Pact of Paris. Yet he does not shrink from facing the difficulties of the moment—the surge of nationalism—struggles of conferences—slowness of disarmament.

The Disarmament Conference has clearly disclosed that it is one thing to obtain an agreement "in principle," and still another thing to obtain agreement in detail—to balance the vulnerable borders of one nation against the geographical impregnability of another, to weigh populations against the raw materials of war, to interpret security in terms of gun calibers. Lord Cecil's suggestion that, instead of endless argument, a "reasonable" disarmament scheme be submitted to outright vote before the General Commission, has the value of simplicity; his assurance that no major nation would brand itself as a real opponent of disarmament is certainly not beyond probability.

Lord Cecil goes deeper when he sees that the lack of confidence, which followed the advent of the Hitler régime in Germany is a major cause of the present impasse. Yet the answer is not in matching suspicion with suspicion. The best way to prevent rearmament of Germany, as Lord Cecil indicates, is for the nations, by their example, to make rearmament impossible.

For in the consideration of the concessions which other nations would of necessity make to German military equality within the framework of a disarmament convention, a basic fact must be recalled. To the Germany of 1932 the world stood ready to make such concession. German right to "Gleichberechtigung" was recognized, the hand of friendship had gone out to the Reich and the English-speaking nations particularly were at the point of granting to Germany a position virtually equivalent to that which her most nationalistic spokesmen are now demanding.

It is curious indeed that the vigorous phraseology which the Hitler régime originally adopted changed the attitude of many nations lest they be "forced to concede" those things which but a few months before they had appeared glad to give.

Yet in more recent days Germany has shown a willingness toward that conciliation. Modification of its attitude on the character of the Reichswehr was not only of technical importance, but a definite abandonment of an adamant attitude. Britain has indicated that it will not permit its own demands for police bombing in outlying territories to stand in the way of technical agreement.

But if success is to crown the private negotiations which Mr. Arthur Henderson is now busy conducting in various European capitals, problems from definition of aggressive weapons to manufacture of armament must win concessions. Sanctions, as well, remain a problem.

Here Lord Cecil outlines a simplification of method. He would have the world erect a prompt and complete blockade against the exports of any nation offending against the disarmament convention. It is a plan which merits examination in more detail than that with which it is presented in Lord Cecil's proposal. The crux of his contention, however, is that the world needs to recognize the tremendous gain which even a moderate disarmament achievement just now would involve.

Viscount Cecil on a previous occasion agreed with Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson that "war hurts everybody, benefits nobody but the profiteer and settles nothing." Today a correlated truism needs recognition—that rigid maintenance of demands for impregnable defensive positions does not contribute to real security and that the waiving of some part of national prerogative in the interest of mutual friendship is more efficacious than armament.

Post Comes Through

"WILEY POST has just passed over Lockport, N. Y., flying high and fast." It was the voice of a radio announcer at 10:30 Saturday night. It was excited. Not the artificial excitement of the commercial announcer, but a voice vibrant with jubilation.

And he was expressing the feeling of the entire United States, for nothing since Lindbergh's flight in 1927 has so stirred the people. Millions stayed up beyond their appointed bedtime to await the final news that would tell of this intrepid Oklahoman's successful solo flight around the world. Would he make it before Sunday?

One minute to midnight. A roar of cheering voices rushed from loudspeakers. "Wiley Post has just landed here at Floyd Bennett Field. The crowd has gone wild!"

The Lindbergh flight was over in a day and a half. But the world watched the Wiley Post battle for seven and three-quarters days. And what a battle it was.

That first clean hop to Berlin. Things couldn't be more auspicious. From Berlin the goal was Novosibirsk. But bad weather started. Forced back to Koenigsberg. Held for a precious half-day of time. Another try for "Novo." More bad weather. Down at Moscow. Two more hours lost. Off again. Finally Novosibirsk. Then on to Irkutsk. The next goal, Khabarovsk. Weather so thick he caressed the tree tops with his landing gear much of the way. Speeding at over 150 miles an hour and practically unable to see ahead. Forced down at Rukhlovo. Eight hours more lost. Finally Khabarovsk!

The 2800-mile lone hop to Alaska lay ahead. He was off and in the record time of fifteen hours had hit Nome "right on the nose" and was going on. Heading for Fairbanks, he got lost in bad weather and had to land at Flat, Alaska. The field was not suited to his ship. It nosed over and the propeller was bent. Would he lose the record here?

No. Joe Crosson rushed from Fairbanks with a repair blade, the ship was fixed—and on to Fairbanks. Next Edmonton—1450 miles—less than ten hours. One hour wait. And then the final stretch for home. Things were going better. He passed over Toronto at 10 p. m. It began to look sure. And then midnight—and victory!

If the flight had been uneventful, the country would have applauded. But, like a closely contested game, the interest became intense. Fighting on against odds and more odds, the game struggle had finally touched everyone. As in the Lindbergh flight, a man had conquered great obstacles alone.

The same modesty and clean living that characterized Lindbergh are Wiley Post's. For nearly eight days he met the extreme physical demands not only of almost constant day and night flying, but of a flight which was a battle, with even his mechanical companion, his robot pilot, letting him down during the worst part of it.

But best of all, Wiley Post demonstrated vision. He set himself an unusual job and did it. His flying has always been a challenge to flight surgeons, who claim that two perfect eyes are needed in flying. And now, more than ever, Wiley Post stands as a challenger of physical limitations. His latest flight becomes an example for all who carry on when buffeted by head winds and hampered by physical handicaps.

A Letter From Camp

THE Tuttles have heard from Junior. A letter glowing with news arrived from Camp Ocutupacumquat the other afternoon. Mrs. Tuttle could hardly wait for her husband to get in the house that evening before opening up Junior's bubbling narrative of camp gossip for the fourth time and reading it aloud to him.

"Dear Mom and Pop," it began, "I was made a Muskrat Tuesday and if I get by with the underwater swim next Thursday Mr Dinwiddie (he's our chief) says I'll be made a Beaver. Thanks Mom for the dollar. It sure did come in handy." (Henry Tuttle glanced quizzically at his wife's bowed head as this hitherto unknown transaction between young Henry and herself was revealed.) "Last night for supper we had blueberry pie and oh boy was it good! But Mom it wasn't like you used to make." (Mr. Tuttle made a note on the back of an envelope reading: Write Junior re conjunctions.)

"When supper was over Chief Dinwiddie took us all to the Pow-wow house for our Current Topics and he explained all about the President's new codes for all the different businesses. That was swell about that part of the textile code where children under sixteen must not be made to work in the factories any more. So Freddie Lewis, Bing Appleton and I got together a code which we got Mrs. Dinwiddie to type out for us and Freddie is sending a copy to his dad and Bing is sending one to his dad and I am sending you my copy to see if it's all O. K. with you.

"Your loving son,
"JUNIOR."

Mrs. Tuttle then unfolded the document, which was headed, Code for Home Chores:

1. No child under 16 should be required to mow the lawn on Saturdays between April and November or sweep snow from stoops or sidewalks between November and April unless some special financial arrangement is made for same.
2. The cost of movies should not be deducted from a fellow's regular allowance (Albert Knox's father doesn't do this.)
3. A conference should be called to fix a proper bed time as soon as a boy reaches the age of eleven. This committee does not believe 8:30 to be in keeping with the New Deal.
4. Complaints about washing behind the ears, folding clothes, putting things away after you, second helping, rising in the morning and such like should be handled by one parent at a time. Two to one is hardly fair.

Several other items were duly listed on Junior's Code. But before weighing the *pros* and *cons* of Junior's staggering propositions Henry and Charlotte Tuttle decided that they had better do one of two things—write an appeal for assistance to the Brain Trust, or pay a visit to Camp Ocutupacumquat before Junior reached the status of a Beaver.

Front Seats at Economic Drama

FOR a few cents a day the intelligent newspaper reader provides himself with a reserved seat at one of the greatest dramas ever staged. The leading parts are being played, not by steel-helmeted warriors but by statesmen and their advisers. The objective is not the conquering of land and the destruction of precious lives, but the annihilation of distress and betterment of living conditions throughout the world. The plot affects the welfare of every participant and observer and its interest is rendered all the more enthralling because of its swift tempo made possible by modern facilities for communication and transport. Never before were actors more sensitive to the reactions of their clientele. These very reactions determine the cast, lines and forward movement of the drama whose climax is still to be revealed.

Present economic trends are dramatic because (1) the problems which direct their course press for early solution on every continent, and (2) the controls now being applied to wages, hours of labor and working conditions are so powerful and so concentrated that there should be a minimum time lag between cause and effect. Under the laissez faire policy the law of supply and demand is permitted to take its course without interference by specific controls. Because of these controls we are now in a position promptly to evaluate the results of changing conditions, be these the limitation of crop acreage, minimum wage standardization for different industries, or other variants of concern to industrialists and sociologists. As the planetarium reveals in a few moments relationships of long duration in nature, the controls now going into service in American manufacturing will accelerate economic effects normally encumbered by the unhurried movement of time. Thus a subject unfairly characterized in years gone by as "the dismal science" has taken on vital interest to multitudes.

Youth's Challenge

THE International Congress of Women in Chicago last week heard much sane counsel and many ringing and provocative challenges. Most of the speeches came naturally from representative women in various fields of social endeavor, many of them veteran workers. But the delegates were wise. The voice of youth, too, must be heard, they agreed, and so they sat and listened while thirteen college girls, three young women in industry, and one youthful editor tried to express something of their philosophy of life and their views of our social ills.

It has been said that, in the United States, it is youth that is suffering most severely from the social revolution through which we are passing. There is evidence to support this point of view. When one of these young speakers said, "Youth must be brought out of the slack, dull, individualistic reactions which the depression has brought about in us and learn the zest of doing something," she reached to the heart of their problem today. To youth especially belong vigor, zest, enthusiasm, and the present social maladjustment would do its utmost to rob them of their birthright.

Another young speaker, referring to the enthusiasm of her college days for world affairs, pleaded, "You must help us to keep our heads above water until we see again that vision of internationalism."

But in the ugly head of adversity a precious jewel is often hidden, and it may be that both these statements give some inkling of the doubly precious jewel that is being offered the youth of today. For one speaker, it appears, has learned to classify "individualistic" with "slack" and "dull," and the other has seen the "vision of internationalism."

Are not these immeasurably valuable lessons? The age of individualism, it is clear, is passing, and it is more than possible that clear-eyed youth is already fast mastering the lesson, so difficult for many of the older generation, that not selfish acquisition, but coöperation, is to be the watchword of the new age.

Youth's challenge to an individualistic outlook, a social system based on the fable of "each man for himself," a blind nationalism, will ring out with increasing clarity and power. "We despise you. Give us vision and a cause to live for."

The Casual Day

WE HAVE been among those who considered letter writing a lost art. People had so little time to put the necessary flourishes on their P's and Q's, and telephoning was so easy—and cheap if you went next door—and then came the three-cent postage.

* * *

Well, it seems it was mostly the three-cent stamp that stood between Americans and the letter box. Anyhow, now that two-cent postage is back (and long may it stick with us) the urge to say a kind thing kindly has at once taken hold of the generous Mr. T. N. who wishes us—well, read it yourself:

Dear Casual:

Greetings to your noble column. 'Tis said that many a veracious vocable is vociferated in the voluble vestments of jest. If so, long may it wave—or no, my architect friend says that isn't what good columns are supposed to do—but I take it your shaft is not designed to be too solid. So let it waver, or wave, or rave, or whatever you like. Yours for purposeful, perspicacious, pertinacious, periscopic persiflage—but not *too* purposeful.

Dear T. N.:

Jest so.

What Others Say About Our Column

Mrs. C. W. M.: "Your column is impossible."

Thomas Carlyle: "Every noble work is at first impossible."

A Code Is the Mode

"I may not be much of an actor, but I'm certainly not a menace to civilization," said a newcomer to the entertainment world at Rockefeller Center the other day. Which suggests the possibility of a code for the theatrical profession. It could be agreed that an actor might be a bit of a ham without going the whole hog.

* * *

Telegraph operators are expected to be listed among the "recalcitrants." They seem uninterested in the new idea. "We've got a code," they say.

* * *

And speaking of codes, the blanket code that is favored for industry by President Roosevelt's Cabinet committee is one which Brothers Willie and Johnnie would like to see applied to their joint blanket problem.

* * *

Then there's another occupation that might well adopt a code. That's the business of writing in the margins of public library books. Margin markers should agree as to how much space any one reader must consume with his notations, whether the notations ought to be legible, whether they should aim to clarify the passage so marked or just pique the curiosity, and whether drawings of the family cat, cook, mansion or motorcar should be done in plain lead pencil or embellished with appropriate colors. This would be a complicated code, of course. But it might simplify a good deal of a nation's reading.

* * *

Of course, that once famous endurance industry, flag-pole sitting, is expected to submit its code almost any day now. The principal snag in negotiations up to now is said to be the question of shorter working hours.

C. W. M.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Sino-Japanese "War" Ended—Lord Burnham a Great Journalist

IT IS very apparent that the military phases of the conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese are pretty thoroughly ended. From both countries come advices indicating that officials, and the people at large, so far as they are articulate, manifest great relief at the end of the struggle, which has been costly to both. Japan has attained what she wanted, namely, the establishment of an autonomous state in Manchuria.

The League of Nations is about to carry its sympathetic attitude toward China to the point of actual assistance in developing an effective administration of public affairs in that country. To that end a committee of experts has been appointed to visit China and formulate plans for revising the fiscal, legal and social systems of the Nanking Government.

Ever since it became apparent that nothing immediate could be done by foreign powers to enable China to get more out of the situation than Japan was willing to concede, the Nanking Government has been practically quiescent. Its whole attitude toward the Japanese has been conciliatory ever since the authorities of that nation made it apparent that they did not intend to seize Peiping, or to materially establish themselves south of the Great Wall.

It is likewise apparent that the attitude of conciliation, or it may almost be said of resignation, on the part of China is reflected by that of the Soviet Government. While there is at present a delay in the negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, it does not appear that the project has been in any sense abandoned, and the complaisant attitude not only of China, but of other nations which at one time might have protested, gives every reason to anticipate the completion of the sale.

Should this end be attained the world will have received another illustration of the energy and efficiency with which the Japanese people can develop a great railroad system. The South Manchuria Railway, now owned by the state, is, as I have repeatedly said, a model of railroad construction and service. The Chinese Eastern, under its divided control by Russia and China, has been everything that a railroad ought not to be. To this I can cheerfully testify having traveled over many hundreds of miles of its ramshackle roadbed. Japan will speedily put it on a par with the South Manchuria.

* * *

Viscount Burnham, long the owner and editor of the London Telegraph, was a journalist of a type rapidly vanishing in his own country and never very common in any land. The Telegraph was founded by his grandfather, and brought to a high degree of editorial excellence and business prosperity by his father and himself.

Lord Burnham went into its service at an early age, and was familiar with every detail of its management. I think that its sale was a real sacrifice for him. He told me of his decision one afternoon as we were walking in the wood of his ancient and beautiful estate of Hall Barn, where a house, centuries old, was surrounded by yew hedges more than twenty feet high, and so dense that a doorway through them looked like a tunnel walled in with greenery.

It was just at the time when the newspapers of London were passing rapidly into the hands of great combinations, and the methods of competition were of a sort most offensive to trained journalists. Lord Burnham told me that the Telegraph was highly profitable, but that he could not tell how long it would be so in the face of competition which thought nothing of spending $1,000,000 a year on insurance policies for readers and other gift schemes. A few weeks after my return to the United States I read that he had sold it.

During his long journalistic career Lord Burnham gave lavishly of his time and his means for the encouragement of higher professional standards and better conditions of living for journalists. I do not believe that any effort in either direction ever lacked his aid. He was particularly interested in the effort I was making in Europe, when I met him, to keep irritating and provocative items out of international correspondence. At first he thought it impracticable. "Look here," he remarked one day, "you've got a Mayor over in Chicago who says he'd like to punch our King in the nose! That's mighty provocative news over here. Do you mean I should not say a word about it?"

I admitted that the eccentricities of Mayor Thompson could not be wholly ignored, but pleaded that other, and more useful, news from Chicago could readily be found, and that the tendency of the press was to expatiate on the wrong type. In the end he admitted this, and a year or two later, as chairman of an International Press Conference at Geneva, he threw his influence to the support of a resolution deploring the publication of "provocative or tendencious" news of an international character.

Not often has it been possible for a journalist to be of such service to his profession as was Lord Burnham. Many as were his opportunities for usefulness, he seldom failed to seize each one.

Quilts Come Back

WHERE are the patchwork quilts of yesteryear? Back in style in popularity, it appears—that is, if they ever were really out of date and use. Furthermore, there seems to be a brand new crop of them coming in to keep company with those which still survive from an earlier generation.

A Michigan newspaper recently sponsored a quilt exhibition. One hundred and eighty-nine quilts were entered, and 5000 people came to see them. Another paper, in central Texas, announces a quilt show for September. Even national quilting contests are now in vogue. At Springfield, Mass., in September, will occur the second annual patchwork quilt contest sponsored by the Eastern States Exposition as a feature of Storrowton, New England colonial village on the exhibition grounds. Already more than 1600 women have written about entries, some from as far away as Alaska. Massachusetts now heads the list with 161 entries, and New York is second with 122, but the entries have come from every section of the United States. Some of the exhibits are a century old, some date from the days of the war between the states, and one of the latter vintage was hidden between the weatherboarding and ceiling of a southern mountain cabin to protect it from marauding soldiers in the '60's. One of the entries contains 8000 pieces.

The renaissance of quilts and quilting is joyful news. Can it be that quilting parties of a past generation will come back, and that into this age of jazz and radio will drift again the refrain of, "And 'Twas From Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party I Was Seeing Nellie Home"?

The patchwork quilt was an institution in colonial America and for generations afterward. In our boyhood no farm or village home was without quilts, and at the county fair they blossomed in all their colorful glory in Floral and Fine Arts Hall.

Many a city home today cherishes quilts handed down through the generations as heirlooms, too precious to use every day, but perhaps exhibited on occasion as the background against which to display the charms of the new baby when callers come in.

Now a quilt is different from any other bed covering extant. It is not a closer relative than cousin even to a "comfortable," which used to be made at home instead of in a factory and which bulged with cotton batting between its layers of calico. Blankets may be standardized and machine-made, but never a quilt. It has individuality and originality all its own.

More than cloth was pieced into the patterns. Into them were sewed thrift, love, romance and memorials of every member of the family and of the joys that centered around the home hearth in simpler days. This piece of still bright red calico—why, that was from Sister Ann's first school dress. This blue was a piece of a shirt worn by a barefoot boy forty years ago. These silk pieces in a beautiful, soft, "log cabin" quilt, represented remnants from the Sunday dresses of sundry grandmothers, mothers and aunts for a generation.

And now quilts are "in" again. May the new crop be as varied and colorful as the old. Many of the earlier specimens may well serve as patterns for the modern. Where there are quilts there must be quilting. Will quilting frames be set up again in the family sitting room? Will the housewives from neighboring farms come over after they have finished their dinner dishes and help "sew pieces" or assist in putting the large squares made of many smaller ones in place on the frame? We hope so.

And here is a secret for the children of today from a boy of forty years ago. When it's hot even in the orchard or down by the brook on a July afternoon, the coolest place to play is under the new quilt which is taking shape on the frame about three feet above the sitting-room floor. You can stay under this "tent" all the afternoon if you are quiet. You can always tell when it's time to come out—just listen for mother to say, 'long about 5 o'clock, "Well, ladies, it's time we had some refreshments." Then in a jiffy you'll hear the top of the doughnut jar and the cover of the cookie crock rattle, and the ice tinkle in the pitcher of lemonade. Be careful when you come out from under the tent not to bump your head on the quilting frame—and then: "Johnny, you'll have some cookies and lemonade, too, won't you?" Will you!

G. A. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Anglo-American Agreement

SIXTY-SIX nations at London remain almost hopelessly at odds on fundamental economic issues, but two of them, comprising the English-speaking branches of the international family—Great Britain and the United States—have discovered an important basis of accord.

Notice to that effect was forthcoming in the House of Commons when Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced amid cheers "a virtual unity of purpose" in the present world crisis between the British and American governments. It concerns what President Roosevelt has laid down as the primary and all-vital condition precedent to economic recovery—the raising of commodity price levels.

"It is the declared intention of the British Government," Mr. Chamberlain said, "to pursue by all means in its power any measures which it thinks will tend toward raising price levels, which we believe to be the first essential." That is a sentiment which embodies exactly the principle to which President Roosevelt has irrevocably nailed his colors and which impelled him a week ago to take so stern a stand against stabilization of currency pending the arrival of a "commodity dollar" satisfactory to the American people and necessary, above all else, in the Administration's view, to restoration of business prosperity. . . .

The Chancellor of the Exchequer went further in identifying John Bull's economic creed with that of Uncle Sam. "I also agree," he asserted, "that this country should do what we can to help ourselves and not depend wholly upon what is done in conjunction with other countries." Britain has a practical exemplification of how she is evolving her own salvation in the fact that unemployment figures receded by roundly 150,000 in the month of June, complementing a similar movement in the United States. . . .

It is immensely agreeable to find the United States and Great Britain seeing eye to eye in the important direction of price levels. Between them they represent the mightiest economic entity in the world. . . .

The Anglo-American economic entente will not solve all the difficulties in the situation, but it is a development which will substantially support the recovery program each country is now so zealously carrying out. If the London Conference is to continue, even in attenuated form, which now seems the most to be hoped for, President Roosevelt's cardinal policy of world coöperation to raise price levels has at least received a powerful fillip.—*Washington Star.*

No Censorship!

THE original intent of the movement to stop commercial lending libraries from putting filthy books in the hands of children was just that and nothing more. There was no purpose to set a general censor over what San Francisco should read. . . .

Adults should be their own censors of their own reading. Attempts of civic authority to tell them what they shall and shall not read always have been and always will be ridiculous failures. . . .

Besides, the adult mind is already formed. . . . It is different with the children, who, if they are not permitted to be deliberately exposed to commercialized printed pollution, may come up to maturity with cleaner minds. They are legitimate objects of protection.

The original good purpose will inevitably fail if its advocates now try to accomplish the too-much of general book censorship. If they will look into the code they will find there plenty of law, with penalties, too, to take care of the general obscene book situation.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*